Fifth Series, Vol. VII, No. 59

Thursday, August 12, 1971
Sravana 21, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 59—Thursday, August 12, 1971/Sravana 21, 1893 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—		
*Starred Questions Nos. 1712 to 1719.	..	1—27
Written Answers to Questions—		
Starred Questions Nos. 1711 and 1720 to 1740.	..	27—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 7775 to 7969.	..	44—190
Re Question of Privilege	..	190—91
Matters under Rule 377	..	191—202
Papers Laid on the Table	..	202—08
Conviction of Members	..	208—09
Committee on Petitions— Minutes	..	209
Assent to Bills	..	209—10
Message from Rajya Sabha	..	210
Estimates Committee— Fifth Report and Minutes	..	210
Public Accounts Committee— Second and Twenty-eighth Reports	..	211
Committee on Government Assurances— First Report	..	211
Correction of Answer to S. Q. No. 881 dated 2.7.71 Re. Report of Enquiry Commission on N.F.C. Organisation	..	211—12
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	..	212
Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill— Motion to refer to Select Committee	..	213—15
Prevention of Water Pollution Bill— Motion to concur	..	215—18

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill—	
Motion to consider	.. 218—34
Shri R. S. Pandey	.. 218—22
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	.. 223
Dr. Karni Singh	.. 223—25
Shri S. M. Banerjee	.. 225—27
Shri Rajdeo Singh	.. 227—29
Shri Mohsin	.. 229—32
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	.. 232—34
Motion to Pass	.. 233
Shri Mohsin	.. 233
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	.. 233—34
Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	.. 234—48
Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya	.. 234—35
Shri Gadadhar Saha	.. 236—37
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar	.. 238—39
Shri Ishaq Sambhali	.. 240—43
Dr. Kailas	.. 243—44
Shri G. Viswanathan	.. 245
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	.. 245—46
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	.. 247—48
Motion to pass	.. 248
Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya	.. 248
Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment and Validation Bill—	
Motion to consider	.. 248—57
Shri Shahnawaz Khan	.. 248—50
Shri K. M. Madhukar	.. 250—54
Shri G. Viswanathan	.. 254
Clauses 2 to 8 and 1	.. 254—57
Motion to pass	.. 257
Shri Shahnawaz Khan	.. 257

	Columns
Discussion *Re.* Flood and Drought situation in the country	.. 257—335, 336—67
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli	.. 257—64
Shri Krishna Halder	.. 264—68
Dr. Henry Austin	.. 269—71
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	.. 272—76
Shri Shankarrao Savant	.. 276—78
Shri Ranabahadur Singh	.. 278—79
Shri D. N. Tiwary	.. 279—84
Shri M. Rajangam	.. 284—86
Shri Anantrao Patil	.. 288—91
Shri N. N. Pandey	.. 291—94
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy	.. 294—95
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	.. 295—97
Shri P. K. Deo	.. 298—300
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	.. 300—01
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	.. 301—04
Shri Shyamnandan Mishra	.. 305—09
Shri Liladhar Kotoki	.. 309—11
Shri Ram Deo Singh	.. 311—14
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	.. 314—16
Shri Hukam Chand Kacnwai	.. 316—19
Shri N. Shivappa	.. 320—22
Shri Shivnath Singh	.. 322—25
Shri S. S. Mohapatra	.. 325—27
Shri Ganga Reddy	.. 327—29
Shri T. D. Kamble	.. 329—32
Shri Jamilurrahman	.. 332—35, 336—37
Shri K. Basappa	.. 338
Shri Shashi Bhushan	.. 338—39
Shri K. Suryanarayana	.. 339—40

		Columns
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai	..	340—41
Shri Dinesh Joarder	..	341
Shri Rudra Pratap Singh	..	341—42
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	..	342—43
Shri M. C. Daga	..	343—44
Shri N. K. Sharma	..	344
Dr. Govind Das Richhariya	..	344—45
Shri Subodh Hansda	..	345—46
Shri Chandrika Prasad	..	346—47
Shri K. M. Madhukar	..	347
Shri B. N. Reddy	..	347—48
Shri B. N. Bhargava	..	350
Shri Jagannath Mishra	..	350—51
Shri Ramji Ram	..	351
Shri Dharamrao Afzalpurkar	..	351—52
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal	..	352—53
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao	..	353—54
Shri Eswara Reddy	..	354
Prof. S. L. Saksena	..	354
Shri Chiranjib Jha	..	354—55
Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	..	355—56
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi	..	356
Dr. K. L. Rao	..	356—62
Shri F. A. Ahmed	..	363—65
Statement *Re.* Reported Appearance of Attorney-General on behalf of Mysore in the Cauvery Waters Dispute	..	335—36
Shri H. R. Gokhale	..	335
Statement *Re.* Reported Trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by the Military Regime of Pakistan	..	367—72
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	..	368—72

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 12, 1971/Sravana 21, 1893 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Working Results of Delhi Milk Scheme

*1712. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about the Delhi Milk Scheme for the poor quality of its products and also for the losses it incurred during the past; and

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. During the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 (up to July, 1971) 132 and 52 complaints respectively were received in Delhi Milk Scheme alleging curdling, presence of foreign matter in the milk and poor quality of the milk, and rancid flavour and discolouring in Ghee. Losses suffered by the Delhi Milk Scheme from its inception in 1959 until 1968-69 amounting to Rs. 417.68 lakhs were also commented upon adversely by the Audit, the Public Accounts Committee and in the Parliament. However, during 1969-70, the Delhi Milk Scheme made a profit of Rs. 73.34 lakhs. The accounts for the year 1970-71 are yet to be prepared and audited.

(b) The following steps are being taken by Delhi Milk Scheme to avoid various types of complaints:—

(1) **Curdling**: Curdling was found to be due to exposure of milk for unduly long time to high temperatures. Action has been taken to regulate the temperature conditions of milk while in storage in Delhi Milk Scheme so that the quality is maintained.

(2) **Presence of foreign matter**: Foreign matter mostly consists of insects. A sanitary squad has been constituted in Delhi Milk Scheme for improving sanitary conditions.

(3) **Quality of Milk**: The standards prescribed for different grades of milk and various milk products sold by Delhi Milk Scheme are being rigidly enforced by Quality Control Laboratory. As regards complaints of adulteration, whenever depot staff are found responsible, prompt and suitable action is taken against them. Surprise checks over the milk booths have also been intensified to guard against possibility of adulteration.

(4) **Rancid flavour in Ghee and Discolouring**: Long storage of ghee often results in off- flavours. In such cases, the tins along with the contents are replaced by Delhi Milk Scheme on receipt of complaints. Attempts are also being made by Delhi Milk Scheme to lengthen the shelf-life of ghee.

(5) **Losses suffered by D. M. S.**: The main reason for the losses during the earlier years was that there was time lag in revising the selling price of milk consequent on increase in cost of production. Steps taken/proposed to be taken for avoiding/minimising losses are indicated below:—

(i) Selling price of milk is being reviewed from time to time with a view to ensuring a proper correlation between the cost of production and the sale price.

(ii) Efforts have been made/are being made to keep down the expenditure on handling, processing and distribution charges as well as on administrative establishment to the minimum. For this purpose norms with regard to handling losses of fat have been laid down from the stage of the

receipt of the milk at the Milk Collection and Chilling Centres upto its receipt at the Central Dairy. Norm in respect of handling loss during processing has also been prescribed. Road milk tankers have been calibrated to ensure accurate measurement of the quantity of milk delivered at the Central Dairy. Norms have also been laid down for controlling the breakage of bottles.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, it is a very lengthy statement and it is very cleverly-worded. The Delhi Milk Scheme is a concern run most inefficiently and to the detriment of the people...

MR. SPEAKER : You have started adding introductions also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am just coming to the question. It is a very lengthy statement. He has admitted there that there was a big loss and to avoid the loss, the Government propose to increase the prices of milk. I would like to know whether the profit shown in 1969-70 as Rs. 73.34 lakhs is due to the increase in price.

Secondly, why has the DMS stopped the supply of quarter litre bottles which were much used by common people because they used to get the milk in quarter-litre bottle which was very much preferred by the single man, the poor man ? Why was it stopped ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As far as the losses are concerned, I have explained it in the body of the statement itself.

The profits that we earned in the year 1969-70 were because of several factors. One of them is, of course, rise in price of milk as also reducing the expenditure on handling, processing and distribution etc. as also in the establishment and administrative expenditure. All these factors are there.

As far as the quarter litre bottle is concerned, we are introducing that for double-toned milk now because the double-toned milk is supplied to the poorer classes of our society and we are re-introducing it for double-toned milk.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : There is another complaint about the Delhi Milk Scheme regarding the finding of insects and foreign matter in the milk bottles. When we take milk we should be very much careful whether we will die when such insects are coming in in the milk bottles. They say that they are going to examine it. In spite of it why should such things be happening ? In the *Patriot* there was a report 2 days back. Milk bottles were produced before the newsmen. Why should such things be happening ? And also, about the quarter litre bottle, why should it be for double toned milk only ? Previously you used to supply all types of milk in quarter litre bottles. Why cannot all types of milk be supplied in quarter litre bottles ? This is something I cannot understand. I would like to know what is the policy regarding that. Quarter litre bottle will be helpful to the common poor man.

SHRI SHER SINGH : As regards the presence of foreign matter and insect, I have already stated in the main reply that a sanitary squad has been constituted and we are not just examining only, but we have actually constituted a squad and they are working. As for quarter litre bottle, as I said, we have introduced it for double-toned milk because that is supplied to the poorer people. For richer people, they can afford to buy half a litre of milk and they buy more than half a litre, one litre or two litres. They never buy quarter litre. For the poorer persons who need this quarter litre bottles, we are doing that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सही है कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में दूध का पाउडर दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम से निकल कर बाजार में चोरी छिपे बिकता है और उसके कारण दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम को बहुत बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह सही है कि मिल्क बूथ पर जो दूध दिया जाता है वह जब खत्म होने को आता है तो डबल टोन्ड की सील निकाल कर सिंगिल टोन्ड की सील लगाकर उसको बेचा जाता है ? जनता में इस बात की बहुत अधिक शिकायत है तो इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। जो शिकायतें कई ढंग की छोटी-मोटी आती हैं उनका हिसाब लगाकर हमने देखा है तो रोज साढ़े पांच लाख बोतलें दूध की दी जाती है और इसमें एवरेज निकालने पर एक दिन में दो शिकायतों का एवरेज आता है। जब कोई शिकायत आती है तो हम उस पर एक्शन लेते हैं, वहां पहुंचते हैं और देखते है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूध का पाउडर चोरी से जो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बिकता है उसका जवाब मन्त्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत नही है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या दूध का क्वालिटी ठीक न होने से कछवाय जी के स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ा है ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The other milk schemes, like, for example, the Kaira Milk Scheme is working on profits. Why should the Delhi Milk Scheme be working at a loss? On the one hand they are increasing the price; on the other hand, they are not able to maintain the quality. Again, they say, they are going to get 7 lakh litres by 1974. At present they are getting 2 lakh litres. How are they going to achieve 5 lakhs litres within 2 years?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As for quality of milk, we always examine about the quality of the milk. As for the other question about profit in Kaira Dairy Scheme, they are earning profit no doubt. We have also started earning profit now.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : By increasing the price.

SHRI SHER SINGH : If we compare the price our prices compare favourably with their prices. They sell at the rate of Rs. 1-31 p. in the Bombay Milk Scheme. But here we are supplying good milk or first grade milk at the rate of Rs. 1.16 a litre. Now, we are increasing the price a little bit, but as compared to the prices in other cities, the prices in Delhi are still very low. In Bombay, they charge Rs. 1.50 per liter, and in Calcutta it is Rs. 1.70 or something like that. So, the prices that we charge in Delhi are less than those in other cities.

As regards the hon. Member's second question, I would like to submit that we are thinking of increasing the capacity, and we are putting up another plant with a capacity of 3 lakhs litres a day.

खाद्यान्न फसलें उगाने हेतु किसानों को प्रोत्साहन

*1713. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971 के दौरान पैदा हुए खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य में भारी कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसान जुलाई, 1971 के पश्चात् खाद्यान्न-फसलें उगाने के प्रति उत्सुक नही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार खाद्यान्न फसलें उगाने हेतु किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना बना रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The foodgrains produced during 1971 so far are the rabi grains. The open market prices of these grains have been some what lower than last year. However, prices of all foodgrains of fair average quality have been ruling near or above the level of procurement prices which are assured to the cultivators and are quite remunerative.

(b) So far as Government are aware, it is not so.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, 1971 में गेहूं की फसल के अलावा धान की भी फसल 1971 में हुई तो धान का भो दाम गिर गया, और मंत्री जी कहते है कि पिछले साल से इस साल बाजार में कीमत कम थी, हालांकि इन्होंने किसानों के गेहूं को खरीदा है, इंसेंटिव

दिया है लेकिन फिर भी जो किसानों की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है क्या उसको ध्यान में रखकर सरकार ने खरीद की है और किसानों के किसी प्रतिनिधि को बुला कर पूछा है कि तुम्हारी कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो खरीद वह कर रही है वह किसानों के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव से पूछ करके कर रही है क्या, और उनकी क्या कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है इसको ध्यान में रख कर आगे खरीदारी करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appreciate the concern of hon. Members that the farmers in India should get a reasonable price. But as the hon. Member himself is aware, we have constituted the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise the Government of India on fixation of prices. There is also an advisory committee in which some Members of Parliament are also there, besides some farmers, which advises the Agricultural Prices Commission. Moreover, the price policy in regard to foodgrains is formulated not on some arbitrary principles or arbitrary advice, but we also consult the State Chief Ministers and then formulate it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसमें किसानों को कुछ प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पानी का दाम बढ़ गया, खाद का दाम बढ़ गया, मजदूरी बढ़ गई और किसानों की जितनी जरूरियत की चीजें हैं उन सब की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं, इन सब बातों को देखते हुए आज जो किसान को कीमत मिलती है वह बहुत कम मिलती है। कांग्रेस ने तय किया था कि किसानों को इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जायेगी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंटेग्रेटेड प्राइस किसानों को सरकार देने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member should know and also appreciate, because I expect appreciation also by him, that for the first time, such a large-scale operation in India has been taken up by a public sector organisation like the Food Corporation of India, and almost 30 per cent of the marketable surplus was mopped up by them: almost 8½ million tonnes of foodgrains were procured at the procurement price, and we had given a firm assurance to the Indian farmers that whatever grains they brought into the market of fair or average quality would be procured at the procurement price, despite the fact that the market prices may be lower. The prices would have been so much depressed if such massive operation had not been carried on by the Food Corporation. So, this has to be appreciated.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there is fluctuation of foodgrain prices, and if so, may I also know whether in view of the fact that the farmers have to invest huge amounts for the production of foodgrains, Government are going to take any steps to see that the prices of foodgrains do not fluctuate?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If we look into the history of marketing of foodgrains in India during the last 40-50 years, we find there was a wide and violent fluctuation in prices every time and speculators used to have their own day. Now as a result of the commanding position secured by the Food Corporation in the Indian markets, the fluctuations have narrowed down and the difference between the post-harvest prices and lean period prices is not much, though there is some difference. So the farmers' interest is being adequately looked after as a result of massive operations by the Corporation. If the hon. member has any suggestions to improve matters still further, I am prepared to look into them.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The Government of India always escape from their responsibility when it is a question of giving a fair deal to the farmer in terms of prices and other things. Government have fixed prices of other commodities taking into account the various expenses which have to be incurred by the producers. Will they do the same in the case of the farmer, that is to say, fix the prices of foodgrains and other things taking into account the expenses to be incurred by the farmers, reasonable margin etc.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The cost of inputs is taken into account by the Agricultural Prices Commission while formulating their report. Government also take other

factors into account. The problem is really complicated, but by and large, now a very sound policy is formulated and we are trying to give procurement prices which are reasonably remunerative.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्षजी, पिछले वर्ष को और इस वर्ष को देखा जाये तो करीब करीब सभी जरूरियात की चीजो के दाम बढ़ रहे है जो कि किसान के द्वारा उत्पन्न की जाती है । इस विशेष समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई खास स्कीम इस तरह की बनायेंगे जिससे कि किसान को कम्परेटिवली उसी तरह के दाम मिलें जो कि उद्योग करने वाले को या अपने किसी दूसरे प्रकार के रोजगार मे पैसे लगाने वाले को मिलते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I repeat my assurance to the Indian farmers that we shall purchase all the grain offered by them in the market, wherever it is, at the procurement price.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : अध्यक्ष जी, कैश क्रौप और फूड ग्रेन क्रौप्स मे कम्पटीशन चलता है और कैश क्रौप की ज्यादा कीमत आने से बहुत से किसान फूड ग्रेन नही पैदा करते है, और इसके लिये कुछ प्रदेशो ने कानून पास किया है कि इस परसेंटेज आफ दी लैंड मे फूड ग्रेन क्रौप होनी चाहिये और इस परसेंटेज आफ दी लैंड मे कैश क्रौप होनी चाहिये । ऐसा कोई नियम बनाने के वास्ते केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Shri Bade is an old friend of mine, but he is a little out of date. Nowadays as a result of the cultivation of high-yielding varieties the acreage under foodgrains is growing and not *vice versa*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Is the Minister aware that the Food Corporation swings into action some what late so that the farmers have to sell their crop below procurement price ? Could not the Corporation go into action when prices tend to go nearer the procurement prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We do consider this factor.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Do Government consult farmers or farmers' associations while fixing the procurement prices ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is an advisory committee including some MPs. and some farmers. That is consulated.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Arising out of the answer against part (c), will Government consider the desirability of giving of some incentives to the farmers by way of increasing the procurement prices or reducing the price of agricultural implements and fertilizers to reduce the cost of cultivation taking the overall conditions in the country into account ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The greatest incentive can be given to the farmers in two ways. One, by way of price, the way we are offering the price for the wheat and other commodities ; because of that, the farmer's interest is being looked after. Second, fertilisers are also available at prices which are fixed by the Government from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER : Two questions have already taken 20 minutes. Next question.

Implementation of West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970

*1714. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm steps have been taken by the Government to give effect to the West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no Act under the name West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1970. Reference seems to be to West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 1970 which was enacted as the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 (President's Act 3 of 1971). All the provisions of that Act excluding those relating to ceiling were brought into force throughout the State on 12th February, 1971 and those relating to ceiling on

15th February, 1971. Statutory rules under the enactment have also been framed and published.

(b) For the purpose of implementing the various provisions of the legislation, Sub-Divisional Land Reform Officers have been appointed as Revenue Officers. For determining the ceiling areas for irrigated and unirrigated lands, Notification specifying irrigated area has been issued. Returns have to be furnished by raiyats owning land in excess of ceiling area by 15th October, 1971. Instructions have been issued to local officers for securing speedy and effective, implementation of the provisions of the Amendment Act.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The number of the amendment was a mistake, but there was an amendment. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister how much surplus land has been recovered after this new ceiling amendment was enacted during this period of one and a half years, that is, after the fall of the United Front Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The law has been recently enacted, and as I said in the main part of my reply, the time-limit fixed for declaring the surplus land and submitting statements is up to October. Thereafter, it will be possible to make an assessment as to what is the total acreage that will be available as surplus land for distribution.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The other day, the hon. Minister of Agriculture announced on the floor of this House that the Government has accepted the land ceiling recommendation of the Agricultural Reforms Commission, for the whole of the country, varying from 10 to 18 acres on a family basis. May I know from which date this new recommendation or decision is going to be implemented?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not know whether it arises out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is regarding the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act. You can ask about the amendment of the Act.

DR. RANEN SEN: Sometime back, it was announced by the Government of West Bengal that according to this Land Reforms Act, certain lands have already been vested in the Government of West Bengal and they will be distributed to the needy peasants through the Block Development Officers or the JLROs. May I know whether anything has been done in this regard, this distribution of land, that has been vested with the Government of West Bengal, to the peasantry?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The distribution processes are on, but I will have to ascertain from the State Government the actual, present position.

MR. SPEAKER: These are all specific questions which you could have added to the main question.

DR. RANEN SEN: It was definitely stated by the Government of West Bengal that certain lands . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am concerned with the main question.

DR. RANEN SEN: He should have come prepared for answering the question as to how much land has been lying with the Government and how much has been distributed This is a corollary to the main question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to the hon. Member, I am prepared to answer any question. Particularly we take the land reforms in West Bengal seriously. But this is an altogether different question. So, making an allegation that I am not answering is not proper.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Arising out of the Minister's reply that the statement regarding surplus lands has to be submitted to the Government by the end of October, I would like to know whether the statement has to be given by all the tenants or whether there is any classification thereof.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The reference to October was in respect of the land owners who have surplus land above the ceiling. A particular time limit has been fixed and they to submit their return to the revenue authorities declaring how much, if any, surplus land they have got. Otherwise, the State will itself take the initiative and declare those lands surplus and take them over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Although the Minister has made a statement that the landowners will have to submit a return about surplus land by a particular date, the notification relating to it has not been fully circulated in the rural areas. As the new Act is yet to be implemented and the old Act still remains, may I know whether it is a fact that lots of disputes are going on in this cultivation season, many sharecroppers have been dispossessed of the land, and many small cultivators have been illegally evicted and their lands forcibly occupied, and if so, what steps have the Government taken to mitigate this problem?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Reports have been received that some of the tenants are being evicted as a result of the coming into force of this new amendment, and therefore, we have drawn the attention of the West Bengal Government to this and told them that all necessary steps should be taken to give adequate protection to the tenants. I would repeat that if the present law is found to be inadequate, we will not hesitate to amend the law to give full protection to the tenants.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Is he aware of the fact that before this new amendment came into force, during the United Front regime in West Bengal, about 12 lakh acres of land were vested in the Government, but that those landowners went to the High Court and got an injunction as a result of which large number of peasants are still facing eviction, and if so, will he give retrospective effect to the law from the time the United Front came to power?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In a *sub judice* matter naturally there are several legal implications, and I cannot say anything in regard to cases pending in the High Court. But based on our experience, under the new law the jurisdiction of the civil courts has been taken away in regard to conducting these cases. We have enacted for the first time such a drastic law for ceiling as well as protecting tenants, which no previous Government—either the UF Government or any other Government—has done.

Capacity of Milk Processing Plants in the Country

*1715. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the milk processing plants in the country are working at half of their rated capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the milk-processing plants are being run with imported milk powder and butter oil? What is the annual requirement of milk powder to keep the existing milk processing plants running?

SHRI SHER SINGH: When liquid milk is not available in sufficiently large quantities, then we do use sometimes skimmed milk powder, but not always. Also, there is a certain percentage beyond which we do not go.

SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: What is the number of milk processing plants in India? Is it a fact that annually about Rs. 1 crore are spent for importing accessories? If so, what steps are the Government taking to manufacture them in our country?

SHRI SHER SINGH: There are 108 dairy plants in the country. We have started, manufacturing the necessary machinery. We are importing only a few highly specialised items. Otherwise, we have started manufacturing them in our country.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I do not agree with the minister when he says that information is not available. Information about milk plants in the private sector may not be available, but what about the public sector plants.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI BUTA SINGH; May I know whether Government is prepared to expand the rated capacity of the existing plants in the public sector and also instal new plants in the public sector?

SHRI SHER SINGH: We have to collect the information from the various States regarding the working of these milk plants, whether

a majority of them are not working to their full capacity, etc. About putting up more plants, we are putting up more plants in the fourth plan in the public sector.

Implementation of Recommendations of Electricity Wage Board in Uttar Pradesh

*1716. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has amended recommendations of the Electricity Wage Board ;

(b) if so, whether they took consent of the Union Government ;

(c) whether majority of the workers in Uttar Pradesh in State Undertaking have been deprived of certain benefits ; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to undo this injustice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations, in their application to the State of Uttar Pradesh, have been amended in the matter of gratuity, payment of arrears etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). According to the State Government, except for gratuity Scheme recommended by Wage Board all other benefits have substantially been made available to the workmen under the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. The State Government have added that if any case of alleged injustice is brought to their notice it will be looked into.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am surprised that the Minister does not know that even today there is a strike going on by the Kanpur electricity workers numbering about 2,000 and there is a threatened strike by all the electricity workers of UP because of the decision of the UP Government not to implement certain recommendations of the Wage Board and abnormal delay in the implementation of some recommendations. I would like to know whether the Central Government have really contacted the State Government and asked for the reasons for not implementating the award to the entire satisfaction of the workers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : We have no information regarding the strike, or the threatened strike. So far as the implementation of the wage board award is concerned, excepting in relation to gratuity and some minor matters where some modifications are necessary, the other recommendations have been implemented. So, it is not correct to say that they have not implemented the award. If a specific question is asked in regard to which part of the award is not implemented, I am ready to reply about it. Moreover, I would like to emphasize here that the UP Government had a tripartite consultation before taking this decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is the hon. Minister aware that a committee was appointed, in which the employees were represented, and that committee has submitted its report recently, in May ? On the question of fitment from one scale to another there is difference of opinion with the result....

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly ask the question straight without such a long introduction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, how can I put the question straight ? I can put it only through you.

MR. SPEAKER : Just tell me. I can put it briefly on your behalf.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the strike is mainly due to the fact that the fitment into the various pay scales has not been done, as promised by the UP Electricity Board, and if so whether the hon. Minister is likely to intervene in the matter and suggest some measures to avoid a general strike in UP ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As the hon. Member has admitted, there was some discussion with the representatives of the Union. I have no information as to what transpired there. So far as fitment is concerned, while implementing the award it is done according to some formula. If the hon. Member has some information, he may supply it so that we can pass it on to the Government concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am giving that information.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad he has admitted that he is giving information and not asking for information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have to give the informntion while putting the question. A serious situation has developed there. Shri Khadilkar is well known for his patience and persuasion. That is why I am requesting him to intervene in the matter.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I will try to get some more information, if there is a dispute. Beyond that I cannot say anything. At this stage I cannot promise intervention.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA : The hon. Minister has admitted that excluding gratuity and wages the award has been implemented. If the recommendation relating to gratuity and wages have not been implemented, what are the other portions which have been implemented and how has the award been amended by the State Government ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not correct. I said that excluding gratuity all the other portions are implemented. The only question is about arrears, which are to be paid in a phased manner without any amendment of the wage board award.

श्री एन० एन० पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यूनियन के तमाम नेताओं को कुछ दिन पहले बुलाया था, जैसा श्री बनर्जी कह रहे है, बात करने के लिये, जिससे सारा मामला हल हो जाये ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई कांफरेंस चल रही है और इस तरह की वार्ता चल रही है जिससे यह मसला सेटल हो जाये और स्ट्राइक न हो। क्या यह सूचना मंत्री महोदय के पास है ? अगर है तो उसको सदन के सामने रक्खा जाये।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : He has given some information. I welcome it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This wage board was a Central wage board and the recommendation made on the issue of gratuity is applicable to electricity situated units in all the different States. If any State Government chooses on its own to modify or alter that Central recommendation and do as it pleases, what is the responsibility of the Central Government in the matter of seeing that the uniform implementation of the Central wage board's recommendations in all the States is ensured ; or, has it no responsibility ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This award was a non-statutory award and the hon. Member knows that the Centre can only advise or persuade the States.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They never consulted the Centre.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : After going through their process of implementation they have stated that they have similar benefits already existing. So, even if they do not accept a part of the award about gratuity, workers are not put to a loss. If a case is made out that there is a wide gulf, we will examine it.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Did they take your approval for that ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The question of approval did not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They did not even consult you.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिजली मजदूर सभी प्रान्तों में है। जितने भी ये काम करने वाले है उन सभी के लिए सभी राज्यों में समान कानून हो, उस में कोई अन्तर न हो, इसका भी आप कोई उपाय करने जा रहे है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Except for journalists all wage boards were non-statutory. After the wage board recommendations are placed, it is left to the State, because it is a concurrent subject, to implement them. Beyond this the Centre cannot compel them to implement it.

Arrest of Secretary of Hindustan Steel Employee Union

*1717. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether police have arrested the Secre-

tary of Hindustan Steel Employees Union and member of All India Steel Wage Negotiation Committee on the 26th June on false charges ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation arising out of the arrest ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Shri J. Roy, Member of the All India Steel Wage Negotiating Committee and Joint Secretary, Hindustan Steel Employee Union, Durgapur, was arrested on the 26th June 1971 in two specific cases. He was arrested in Durgapur P. S. Case No. 9 dated 6.5.71 under sections 326/307 of the IPC and sections 25/27 of the Indian Arms Act in case No. 65 dated 19.6.71 under sections 364/302 IPC.

(c) This falls within the purview of the local Administration.

SHRI B. K. MODAK : The reply to the question is avoided by the hon. Minister. The question was whether he was implicated in a false case. In this connection I may read out the remarks of the magistrate on July 12. The magistrate had said :—

> "I may well say that the I.O. had to procure a witness to give support to his contention in the memo. of evidence. There is no statement of the injured himself as yet recorded by I. O. I really wonder why this accused has been brought under arrest in this case.

The accused may find bail of Rs. 100".

So, may I ask the Minister whether he was actually implicated in a false case or not ? What is his opinion ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the case is concerned, it is still pending in the court and I do not think it will be proper for me to express any opinion on it.

So far as the answer to this question is concerned, the question was whether he had been arrested on the 26th June on false charges and I have given the reply in relation to that arrest.

SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether the Secretary, Shri Jiban Roy, has been arrested under the PVA Act after he was released on bail and the only charge for detention as given in the charge sheet was the same as in the earlier case ; if that is so, will Government consider releasing him from detention ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Shri Jiban Roy was arrested on, I think, 12th or 13th July under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act. The grounds of detention have been served upon him and now the usual procedure under that Act will be followed. Whatever representation he may make will be placed before the Advisory Board and the Advisory Board will advise the Government as to what should be done in the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This gentleman, Jeevan Roy was arrested on a specific charge. Subsequently he was released on bail

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says the matter is before the court.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Can you punish a man doubly. If you punish me for one offence and subsequently when found not guilty how can you charge me on the same ground ? For one offence you are arresting the same man twice. What is it. The Home Minister should reply. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : By just shouting you do not make your question very strong.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : May I add a word of advice to the hon. Member that additional noise does not mean additional light.... *(Interruption)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Sir, you are there to prevent a Member from making noise but not the Minister.... *(Interruption)*

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as the charges are concerned the charges on which Shri Jeevan Roy was arrested on the 26th June are still pending in the court Though the Magistrate has directed his releas on bail so far as I am aware the case is stil pending and, therefore, he is an undertrial so fa as that part is concerned. In relation to hi arrest under the Prevention of Violent Activitie

Act the grounds on which he has been arrested have been communicated to him in accordance with the procedure under that Act and he is entitled to make a representation to the Advisory Board. Those grounds also cover some other matters which have been communicated to him so far as the charges are concerned. In any event if those grounds are found to fall outside the purview of the Prevention of Violent Activities Act, no doubt, the Advisory Board will come to its conclusion under Section 12 and the advice of the Advisory Board if it is in favour of the release of the individual is binding upon the Government.

Failure of Cooperative Movement in West Bengal

*1718. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a complete failure in the cooperative movement in West Bengal other than the credit cooperatives ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this failure ; and

(c) how Government propose to revitalise the movement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The hon. Minister's reply to my Question is no. I would like to draw his attention to some of the consumer cooperatives societies in West Bengal which are running at a loss and one of them is the Howrah Samavayika consumer cooperative society. Does he know that these are running at a loss and some of them have gone into liquidation ? Has he any information about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving the information yourself.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : There are some stores running at a loss and there are some stores running at a profit also.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : There are certain cooperative rice mills set up in the last few years which could not start functioning. May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that they could not start functioning and, if so, what does the Government propose to do about it ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : As you know, these are the schemes under the State Plans. But whenever we receive any scheme, certainly, we consider such help as could be extended to the State Governments.

DR. RANEN SEN : The hon. Minister just now said no to this question. May I know whether he is aware of the fact that in the Report on the Cooperative Movement it is definitely stated that in West Bengal, the cooperative movement is at a very low ebb and, if that is so, may I know whether the Government has taken any steps in order to see that the cooperative movement in West Bengal thrives and flourishes ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Yes, Sir Some steps have been taken from time to time. Under the Central Sector scheme for assisting cooperative processing units a liberal pattern of assistance for West Bengal and other Eastern States is proposed to be given namely, moratorium in payment of loans may be given upto 5 years depending on the merits of each case ; the period of repayment of loans may be extended upto 20 years depending on the merits of each case as compared to 15 years at present , the debt-equity ratio is proposed to be liberalised to 80 : 20 for all processing units running within the purview of the Central sector scheme, the State Governments are proposed to be permitted to liberalise their share capital participation ration to 5 : 1 as against the present ratio of 3 . 1 applicable to backward areas. Apart from this, the rate of interest under the Central sector scheme is proposed to be reduced by 1/2 per cent as against the normal rate of interest which is 7 per cent. Then, apart from that. .

MR. SPEAKER : You have started reading the whole statement.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : These are some of the steps that we have taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you lay it on the Table ?

SHRI D. N. MAHATA : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact

that there are certain rice mills which though set up in 1967 are not functioning as yet ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of being aware of every fact. It is a question of answering it.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : In such cases, several agencies including the Food Corporation are giving assistance.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI D. N. MAHATA : Will the Government be pleased to state how many cooperative societies are running at a loss ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : There are various types of societies. I require notice for it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone to the next question.

Expansion Programme of Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu

*1719. SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sugar factories of Tamil Nadu which are contemplating to have some expansion programme, and of those which have already expanded ; and

(b) whether non-payment of sugarcane price arrears will have any restriction on their future expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Statement giving the names of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu which have been granted letters of intent/licences for effecting substantial expansion and are yet to complete the same and also of those sugar factories which have already expanded their crushing capacities since First Five Year Plan, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. No application is pending consideration for expansion in the existing sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

List of names of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu holding expansion licences/letters of intent and have yet to complete their schemes.

S. No. Name and address of the sugar factory

1. Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Ltd. Pettaivaytalai, District Tiruchirapalli.
2. The South India Steel & Sugars Ltd., Mundiyampakkam, Villupuram, Taluk, District South Arcot.
3. Aruna Sugars Ltd. Pennadam, District South Arcot,
4. Kallakurichi Cooperative Sugar Mill Ltd., P. O. Moongilthuripattu, Taluk Kallakurichi, District South Arcot.
5. The Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd., Vadapathimangalam, District Tanjore.
6. Amaravathi Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., A. K. Puthur, Viz. Kaniyar, District Coimbatore.
7. The Sakthi Sugars Ltd., Appakudal, District Coimbatore.
8. North Arcot District Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Vadopudupet, Ambur, District North Arcot.
9. The Madurantakam Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Padalam, District Chingleput.
10. The Salem Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Mohanur, Via Karur (Nammakal Taluk), District Salem.

B. List of names of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, which have already expanded their daily cane crushing capacity since First Five Year Plan.

1. The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd., Pugalur Sugar Factory, District Triuchirapalli,
2. Cauvery Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Kattur, Pettaivaytalai, District Tiruchirapalli.
3. The South India Steel & Sugars Ltd., Mundiyampakkam, Villupuram Taluk District South Arcot.
4. North Arcot District Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd., Vadapudupet, Ambur District North Arcot.
5. Kothari Sugar & Chemicals Ltd., Kattur, Railway Station Lalgudi District Tiruchirapalli.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : In the statement the names of nearly ten factories have been given to whom expansion licences or letters of intent have been given. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that the EID Parry & Co. is increasing its capacity from 2000 to 3000 tonnes a day ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If letters of intent or licences have been issued in the past for the expansion of any factory, legally it is not within our powers to prohibit that company from expanding its capacity.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : The name of that factory is not found in this list. That is why I wanted to know whether it is a fact that the EID Parry Co., Nellikuppam is expanding their capacity from 2000 tonnes a day to 3000 tonnes. My question has not been answered.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : There are two points involved. I have actually made the point. Since the hon. Member wants some clarification, factories can expand within the licences or letters of intent issued to them because expansion upto Rs. 1 crore, according to the decision of the Industrial Development Ministry, is permitted for industrial undertakings within particular limits. If any company is expanding within that limit, it is legally permissible.

The list of companies to whom expansion licences or letters of intent have been given has been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : My second supplementary is....

MR. SPEAKER : Is it still the second one?

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : Yes, Sir. The first one was only by way of clarification. My second question is : most of the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu for this season of 1970-71 have not paid even 50% of the price for sugar cane supplied to them till this day. Even for last year they have not paid fully to the sugar cane suppliers. If such things are going to happen, it will ruin the industry, the growers as also the Government. In view of all these things may I know from the Minister whether those factories who have not paid the dues to the cane-growers—now they are getting all facilities from the Government—will be prevented at least from expanding further, in order to save the growers as well as the industry ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The actual position is that out of the total dues of Rs. 22,56,00,000 for the sugar cane purchased by the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, Rs. 17,77,00,000 have been paid and the arrears are Rs. 4,79,00,000 and now as the House is aware, as far as the arrears of cane price are concerned, we have been impressing upon the State Government that necessary steps including coercive measures should be taken to recover the arrears of sugar cane price so that the growers do not suffer.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now you have had enough of the back bencher's privilege.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : There are a lot of sugar cane growers who have not been paid. That is why the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is only half a minute more for the Question Hour to end. You can take it if you are not still satisfied. You are the last gentleman to ask question during this session.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : In Tamil Nadu, when the sugar-cane growers approached the State Government for non-payment of the sugar cane price, the factories' plea was that the Central Government are not giving adequate credit. When we approach the Central Government they say, this is a subject which should be considered by the State Government. This state of affairs is continuing.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to declare that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether some policy will be devised so that both the Governments, Central and States, put together, may take proper action against the factories, who have not paid the sugar-cane dues promptly.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There are no two opinions between the Tamilnadu Government and ourselves. I am again taking

it up with the Tamilnadu Government so that necessary action is taken by the Government to recover the arrears of sugar-cane prices.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Self-Sufficiency in Medium and Small Size Tractors

*1711. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of medium and small size tractors in the country;

(b) whether these tractors which are in short supply are readily available in black market ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check black market on these tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has come to the notice of the Government that in certain cases, tractors sold to farmers in some States are being resold by them to purchasers in the same and other States at a premium.

(c) With a view to eliminating possible blackmarketing in tractors, the Government is making available a substantially large number of imported tractors through the Agro-Industries Corporations. The prices of these imported tractors are fixed by the Projects and Equipment Corporation. Import of tractors as gifts from Indian relation living abroad has also been allowed with a view to easing the supply position. Besides steps are also being taken by the Government to step up indigenous production of tractors in the country. In order to arrest the mal-practices prevalent in the trade. The Government has also under consideration the promulgation of a Control Order on sale and distribution of tractors. This order is likely to be promulgated soon.

Payment of Compensation to Private Entrepreneurs for Diamond Mines in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh

*1720. SHRI NARENDRA SINH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private entrepreneurs from whom Government have since taken over the Diamond Mines in the Panna District of Madhya Pradesh, have been paid compensation ; and

(b) if so, the total amount paid to them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The diamond mines in question have not been taken over by the Government from private entrepreneurs. The question of paying any compensation, therefore, does not arise.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Kozhikode Region of Kerala

*1721. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of setting up a steel plant in Kozhikode region of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The Geological Survey of India are yet to complete the investigations on the Kozhikode iron ore deposits. A view can be taken on any investment proposal only after the investigations have been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Implementation of Small Irrigation Schemes

*1722. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance either as loan or as grant given by the Central Government and each of its sponsored financial

institution to each State during the last three years for implementing small irrigation schemes ; and

(b) the State-wise area benefited by this assistance during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Statewise figures of Central Assistance (Loans/Subsidies) for minor irrigation during 1968-69 are given in Annexure. According to the procedure in-vogue since 1st April, 1969. Central assistance to the State Governments for State Plan schemes is allocated in block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and is not related to any individual scheme or group of schemes or head of development. In view of this, separate figures of central assistance for implementing minor irrigation schemes during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are not available. The State-wise figures of loan assistance provided for by the Land Development Banks, and the Central Cooperative Banks for minor irrigation schemes during the year 1968-69 are given in Annexure. Figures of investment from these sources for minor irrigation for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are not yet available.

(b) The Statewise additional area benefited by various minor irrigation schemes during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Central assistance released during 1968-69		Loans advanced by Land Development Bank and Central Cooperative Bank during 1968-69.	Total additional area benefited by M. I. Schemes during 1968-69 to 1970-71 (Anticipated).
		Loan	Grant		
		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	('Lakh Hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.00	45 00	1228 68	1.57
2.	Assam	58.10	14.70	0.17	0.75
3.	Bihar	596.76	149.09	229 86	3.25
4.	Gujarat	239.50	87.15	245.31	2.36
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3.11	0.04
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	15.00	8.56	0.22
7.	Haryana	47.00	15 60	625.07	1.35
8.	Kerala	136 80	34.20	26 91	0.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	370.11	92.53	549.01	2.56
10.	Maharashtra	801.75	202.16	2405.09	3.44
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	0.02
12.	Mysore	360.00	90.00	481.51	1.32
13.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.03
14.	Orissa	30.00	7.50	113.33	0.41
15.	Punjab	12.00	21.75	1244.51	3.09
16.	Rajasthan	130.80	32.70	270.56	1.11
17.	Tamil Nadu	300.00	75.00	1548.35	2.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1177.57	294.39	1959.19	14.97
19.	West Bengal	372.60	93.15	51.04	1.53
	Total States	4873.69	1269 92	10970.26	41.11

Agency to Rationalise Import of Farm Machinery

*1723. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some agency at the national level that rationalises the import of farm machinery ;

(b) whether the States are allowed to import farm machinery on an ad-hoc basis ; and

(c) if there is no such agency, whether Government propose to set up one ; and if so ; its salient features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The import of tractors and allied farm machinery is rationalised at the level of the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The import of tractors and allied farm machinery is arranged through the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India and the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Certificate Cases Against Colliery Managements in West Bengal

*1724. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of certificate cases against the colliery managements in West Bengal for non-payment of various legal dues amounting to several crores of rupees are pending in Asansol Court for a long time ;

(b) if so, the number of cases which are pending together with the dates of filing and the names of managements against whom they were filed : and

(c) the raasons for the delay in disposal of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total amount pending is reported to be about Rs. 8 lakhs as on end of December, 1970.

(b) 54 certificate cases are pending. The dates of filing and the names of managements are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—909/71].

(c) Certificate cases are filed in West Bengal under the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (Bengal Act) before the certificate officers appointed by the State Government under the above Act. The procedure by the certificate officers is time consuming. The main reasons for the delay in disposal of cases are non-service of notices and non-appearance of certificate debtors before the certificate officers.

Setting up a Central State Farm in Gujarat

*1725. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central State Farm in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the site of the farm selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement for Agricultural Engineering Graduates and their Employment

*1726. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated annual requirements for Agricultural Engineering Graduates in the country and out-turn ;

(b) whether any survey about requirements of the country was made before planning educational facilities for such engineers ; and

(c) the reasons for large scale unemployment amongst the Agricultural Engineering Graduates despite the planned green revolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to the latest estimates made by 'Manpower

Planning Unit' of the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, in 1969, the requirements for Agricultural Engineering Graduates for the five-year period of 1969-1973 were reported to be 610, *i. e.* an annual requirement of 122.

The average annual output of Agricultural Engineering Graduates in recent years works out to about 263.

(b) No.

(c) The "Green Revolution" has, no doubt, resulted in increased production but it has not generated so far enough job opportunities for Agricultural Engineers. As farm incomes go up as a result of the green revolution, mechanisation of farm operations, rural electrification and agro-processing industry picks up, more and more jobs for Agricultural Engineers are likely to become available. Absence of self-employment opportunities, limited demand of private sector, lack of credit facilities as well as insufficient orientation of education programmes to create self-employment potential in Agricultural Engineering Graduates are some of the other reasons for their unemployment.

Influx of Bangla Desh Refugees

*1727. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of the influx of the refugees from Bangla Desh and its break-up State-wise;

(b) the expected influx of Bangla Desh refugees and the reasons for that;

(c) whether Government have succeeded to provide all refugees shelters from monsoon; and

(d) the reaction of Government to Pakistani claim to the effect that refugees are going back to Bangla Desh in large number?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) As on 10.8.1971, 75,13,776 refugees from East Bengal have crossed over to India. Their State-wise break-up is as follows:

West Bengal:	56,73,178	refugees upto 7.8.1971
Assam:	2,42,025	refugees upto 1.8.1971
Meghalaya:	3,27,508	refugees upto 1.8.1971
Tripura:	12,62,158	refugees upto 7.8.1971
Bihar:	8,907	refugees upto 1.8.1971

(b) As the situation continues to remain fluid, no precise forecast is possible. The influx is however, expected to reach the 10 million mark.

(c) In view of the continued influx and magnitude of the problem it has not been possible to provide immediate shelter to all the refugees who have come, although arrangements have been made to cover all of them.

(d) This is a mere Pakistani propaganda. The fact that the influx of refugees continues at the rate of 45,000 persons per day shows that the brutalities continue in East Bengal preventing refugees from going back.

Factories, Textile Mills and Collieries Closed in West Bengal

*1728. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of factories, textile mills and collieries were under closure in West Bengal;

(b) the estimated number of unemployed workers in West Bengal;

(c) whether most of the management people have not turned up at arbitration when called by the Labour Department; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to re-open these closed factories?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a): Yes.

(b) According to the available information the number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in West Bengal was 6,85,501 as on May 31, 1971.

(c) Information available in the Ministry of Labour does not indicate this.

(d) Closures may be due to a number of factors including labour trouble. In cases of closures due to labour trouble, the State Conciliation Machinery has been making efforts to secure re-opening of the closed units by persuasion. According to the information made available by the Government of West Bengal, of the 221 factories and establishments which had closed down between March 20 and De-

cember 31, 1970, 33 units subsequently reopened following efforts by the State Conciliation Machinery. In cases of closure due to shortage of raw material, Government issue where necessary, advance import licences. As for closures due to mismanagement, necessary action is taken by Government where called for under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Research by I. C. A. R. in Evolving Wheat and Maize of high Protein Content

*1729. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI VIKRAMCHAND MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement by the Association of Scientific Workers of India questioning the 'tall claims' made by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute regarding its research achievements, particularly in evolving wheat and maize of a high protein content ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A pamphlet entitled 'Young Scientist' stated on its cover page to be the official publication of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Branch of the Association of Scientific Workers of India had been issued bearing the date 1. 6. 1971. This pamphlet carried an unsigned article entitled 'Agricultural Research-Claims versus Realities' casting doubts on the contributions made by agricultural scientists in general and on a few items of research carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House. The Government, therefore, considers that the publication of a pamphlet in an unscientific manner was not the proper form of expression of the views and it was not based on facts.

Statement

The President of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Branch of the Association of Scientific Workers of India issued on behalf of the Association a statement published in *'Times of India'* that he had no knowledge of the publication of the pamphlet. He is conducting an enquiry into how and by whom this pamphlet was published. The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, discussed the points made in the article in the All Institute Scientific Staff Meeting on 17th July, 1971 which was attended by 500 scientists. The manner in which controversy was raised and its being without any basis was severely criticised in the meeting by the scientists themselves. None of the office-bearers of the Association asked any question or presented any data on which their views were based. The Secretary of the Association spoke that his aim was only to provoke a 'Healthy controversy.' The entire scientific community including the post-graduate students was upset over the report and both the Pusa Research Society and the Post-Graduate Students' Union passed unanimous resolutions deploring such unscientific activity on the part of a few staff members. The Director clarified the issue in *'Times of India'* of 20.7.71. The leading newspapers have regretted the unscientific manner in which the controversy was raised.

E. P. F. Dues with Edward Textile Mills, Bombay

*1730. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of closed Edward Textile Mills, Bombay had not yet paid lakhs of rupees of Provident Fund dues to the workers ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to pay the same to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) and (b). M/s Edward Textile Mills, Bombay was taken over by the Government of Maharashtra on a leave and license basis w. e. f. 1.5.1969 on which date the above establishment was in default of payment of provident fund contributions of a sum of about Rs. 14.95 lakhs comprising of Rs. 10.05 lakhs as past Provident Fund accumulations, Rs. 4.46 lakhs as employer's share and Rs. 0.44 lakhs as worker's share. As the Mill has gone into liquidation, a claim has been filed with the Official Liquidator for the entire amount of Provident Fund dues. The cases under Section 406/409 of the I. P. C. against the management are pending in the Court.

बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों को मध्य प्रदेश के मोरेना जिले में बेहानी में बसाया जाना

*1731. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश से आये शरणार्थियों को मोरेना जिले के बेहानी क्षेत्र में बसाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों के बीच कोई बातचीत हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है और वहां कितने शरणार्थियों को बसाने का प्रस्ताव है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ; और

(ग) शरणार्थियों को वहां कब तक बसाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं, । मोरेना जिले के बेहानी क्षेत्र में बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों को बसाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए नए प्रवासी कृषक परिवारों के (जो 26 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व आये थे) मध्य प्रदेश में मोरेना जिले की शिओपुरी तहसील में तंगघाटी भूमि क्षेत्र के उद्धार के उपरान्त, पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय तथा मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के बीच बात-चीत हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार ने, मोरेना जिले की शिओपुरी तहसील में लगभग 20,000 एकड़ तंगघाटी भूमि क्षेत्र का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और क्षेत्र के उद्धार के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए, मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को 7.80 लाख रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया है । परियोजना रिपोर्ट के उपलब्ध होने पर योजना का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जायेगा ।

New Pay Scales for Agricultural Scientists

*1732. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to give a new content and meaning to agricultural research and education during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is currently working out plans to implement new pay scales for agricultural scientists which at present are comparatively lower than those of the scientists working in other scientific organisations ; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is being re-organised with a view to making it an autonomous Central agency responsible for promoting, coordinating and directing research and education in the field of agriculture and animal sciences through out the country. As one of the basic principles and objectives of the scheme of reorganisation is to improve the working conditions of agricultural research scientists, efforts have been made from the very initial stage of reorganisation of the Council at improving the scales of pay of agricultural scientists. The pay scales of a number of posts at the Council's headquarters and in the Research Institutes under it, have been upgraded since reorganisation.

Assessment of Unemployment due to Automation

*1733. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of unemployment as a result of installation of Electronic Computers in the various Departments ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum opposing the introduction of computers in Life Insurance Corporation and Railways ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The policy of the Government is that there is no blanket ban on the introduction of automatic devices, including electronic computers as such, pending the Government decision on the report of the Committee on Automation. Installation of these devices have, however, to be in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Model Agreement on Rationalisation, as adopted at the 15th Session of Indian Labour Conference. In regard to imported computers, there is a procedure for screening before such imports are allowed. Life Insurance Corporation and Railways have been advised to follow these procedures before embarking on their programmes of computerisation.

Working of Aaralem Farm at Cannanore, Kerala

*1734. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of working of Aaralem Farm set up with the aid of Soviet Union in Cannanore District, Kerala ;

(b) whether the working of the Farm will begin before this year-end ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Central State Farm at Cannanore in Kerala has been set up with the gift machinery and equipment received from the USSR Government. The total area of this farm will be about 12,000 acres. Out of this area, 7360 acres have already been acquired by the Kerala Government for the farm. The work of the farm has begun and an area of 109 acres was brought under cultivation during Kharif, 1971. Machinery worth Rs. 15.9 lakhs has already arrived from USSR and some more machinery is likely to come shortly.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*1735. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., about the probable years by which the Corporation is expected to break even ; and

(b) whether any long term production and marketing plan has been formulated by the Corporation to avert the losses and run the Corporation smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Hindustan Steel Ltd. had estimated that it would make a profit on the basis of the production programme drawn up for the year 1971-72. This is not, however, likely now due to the accident at the Rourkela Steel Plant. If the production planned for 1972-73 is achieved, Hindustan Steel Ltd. is expected to break even that year.

(b) The profitability of the Company is dependent principally on the extent of utilisation of installed capacity. To maximise this, the Company is making concerted efforts to eliminate limitations and constraints on full production and step up production as rapidly as possible. Marketing plans have also been drawn up consistent with the aim of averting losses.

Procurement of Foodgrains by FCI in Haryana

*1736. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India was not allowed to operate the augmentation of storage capacity, which has not kept pace with the State needs by the Haryana Government ;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India's role in Haryana is now restricted to receiving foodgrains procured by the State agencies for the Central Pool ;

(c) whether the accumulation of the stock has prompted the State Government of Haryana to stop procurement operation ; and

(d) if the replies to (a), (b) and (c) be in affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to avoid such a development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such restriction was imposed on the Food Corporation of India.

(b) In case of rice and wheat the Food Corporation of India's role in Haryana is at present restricted to receiving foodgrains procured by the State agencies for the Central Pool. However, in pursuance of State Government's request, the Food Corporation of India is undertaking price support operations for paddy, maize, bajra and jowar.

(c) The State Government is continuing procurement operation except for temporary suspension where necessary due to rains.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaint regarding Defective Construction of Rice Mill in Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.

*1737. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint from Kolavennu larger sized Cooperative Credit Society Limited, Kistna District, Andhra Pradesh recently regarding the defective construction of the rice mill, which has been constructed by the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, on behalf of the Society ;

(b) if so, the broad points made out in the complaint ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has recently received a complaint from the Kolavennu Larger Sized Cooperative Credit Society Limited.

(b) The broad points made in the complaint are as follows :

(i) That the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which was entrusted with the responsibility of constructing the rice mill for the society, had spent more than reasonable amount on the construction of the rice mill ;

(ii) That the society was not associated with matters relating to the installation of the mill ; and

(iii) That the construction of the mill is defective.

(c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation does not give assistance direct to cooperatives, but only to the State Governments to enable them to assist the cooperatives. The society has, therefore, to approach the State Government for obtaining necessary relief. The Corporation, however, has also taken up the matter with the State authorities.

Setting up of a Nickel Plant in Orissa

*1738. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : will the Minister of Steel and mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the technical examination of the feasibility report submitted by M/s. Chemical and Metallurgical Design Company, New Delhi and taken investment decision for setting up of a Nickel Plant based upon the Sukhinda deposits in Orissa ;

(b) if not, the impediments to arrive at a decision ;

(c) whether the plant will be set up in the public sector jointly by the Government of India and the State Goverment of Orissa or by Government of Orissa alone ; and

(d) whether a copy of the feasibility report has been laid on the Table and supplied to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Technical examination of the feasibility report is yet to be completed. The investment decision can be taken only after the result of the examination is known.

(c) This will be considered at the appropriate time.

(d) No, Sir.

Appointment of General Managers of Steel Plants in States

*1739. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consult the respective State Governments for appointing General Managers of Steel Plants located in their respective States ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Appointment to top posts in public sector undertakings including General Managers of the Steel Plants are generally made out of panels of suitable persons drawn from various sources maintained by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for manning such posts. These panels are drawn up by an Empanelment Selection Board specially constituted by the Government in this behalf.

Selection of Posts Under Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*1740. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts advertised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1970-71 ;

(b) the number of posts for which salary is more than Rs. 2000 ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an independent body to make selection to the posts under Indian Council of Agricultural Research ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total number of posts advertised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1970-71 (from 1st April 1970 to 31st March 1971) was 691.

(b) Two.

(c) No, Sir. The Administrative Reforms Commission has, however, in its Report on Scientific Departments, *inter alia*, recommended that recruitment to Class I posts in all scientific organisations financed from the public funds, should be done through a special wing of the Union Public Service Commission, the Head of which would be an eminent scientist who would be designated as Vice-Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission. This recommendation is at present under examination by the Government of India.

मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं

7775. **श्री गंगा चरन दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई की कितनी योजनाएं सफल हुई हैं और उन नदियों तथा स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां ये योजनाएं शुरू की गई है ;

(ख) क्या ताप्ती और नर्मदा नदियों के किनारों पर स्थित गावों में ऐसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई है अथवा शुरू किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही हैं और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Research Scheme of Fisheries

7776. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States where new research scheme to give fisheries a big boost are going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned the following seven All India Coordinated Projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

1. Studies on the ecology and fisheries of freshwater reservoirs. The main centre is in Andhra Pradesh with sub-centres in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
2. Composite culture of Indian and exotic fishes. The main centre is in West Bengal with sub-centres in Andhra Pradesh. Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Investigations on riverine carp spawn prospecting and collection techniques. The main centre is in Uttar Pradesh with sub-centres in Assam, Bihar and West Bengal.
4. Propagation and stocking of seed of air breathing fishes. The main centre is in Bihar with sub-centres in Assam and Mysore.
5. Study of marine prawn biology and resources. The main centre is in Kerala with sub-centres in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
6. Transportation of fresh fish. The main centres are in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh with sub-centres in Maharashtra and West Bengal.
7. Utilisation of trash fish. The main centre is in Kerala with sub-centres in Mysore and Tamil Nadu.

The total expenditure for these co-ordinated projects is about Rs. 62.03 lakhs.

Reserve Forest Land and Expenditure on Development of Forests

7777. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of reserve forest land in different States and Union Territories of the country ;

(b) the total amount allotted to various States in the Fourth Five Year Plan for development of forests ;

(c) whether Government have recently drawn up a new Forest Development Scheme ;

(d) if so, the States where the new Forest Development Projects are going to be taken up ;

(e) whether reserve forest areas of some of the States are decreasing alarmingly due to unauthorised occupation and deforestation for cultivation ; and

(f) if so, the names of such States and the steps taken to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Statement I showing (i) the area under reserve forests land in the States and Union Territories during 1968-69 and (ii) the total allocation made by the various States and Union Territories in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Forests is attached.

(c) No new Forest Development Schemes have been proposed during IV Plan Period. However, the Project for the Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources started in 1965 as a United Nations Special Fund/Food and Agricultural Organisation/Government of India Project which was completed in October 1965 has been continued as a Government of India Project thereafter for investigation of economic availability of raw-materials for development of wood-based industries in the country.

(d) The above Project covers States of Jammu and Kashmir/Uttar Pradesh/Bihar/Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh/Andhra Pradesh/West Bengal/Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Besides this, Rapid Inventory work is also proposed to cover the North Eastern Region of India comprising of Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, NEFA and Manipur.

(e) and (f). Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Reserved Forest land (1968-69) (Thousand hec.)	Allocation in Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74) (Rs. in lakhs)
I STATE		
Andhra Pradesh	4,315	225.00
Assam	1,667	337.00
Bihar	441	450.00
Gujarat	616	350.00
Haryana	16	150.00
Himachal Pradesh	186	980.00
Jammu & Kashmir	*	325.00
Kerala	901	446.00
Madhya Pradesh	7,994	950.00
Maharashtra	4,010	750.00
Meghalaya	Included under Assam	88.00
Mysore	3,115	400.00
Nagaland	31	113.00
Orissa	3,032	325.00
Punjab	4	300.00
Rajasthan	1,192	233.00
Tamil Nadu	1,724	440.00
Uttar Pradesh	3,136	1500.00
West Bengal	702	191.00
II UNION TERRITORY		
A & N Islands	244	67.40
Chandigarh		2.00
Delhi	1	@
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	5.00
Goa Daman & Diu	105	70.60
Manipur	551	37.20
N. E. F. A.	1,217	160.00
Tripura	409	106.00
All India	35,630	9001.20

*Classification of reserved Forest land does not exist.

@Provision is included under Soil Conservation.

Fishing Harbours during Fourth Plan

7778. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishermen in India ;

(b) the monthly income derived from fisheries industry ; and

(c) how many fishing harbours are at present and how many will come up during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The total number of fishermen in India in 1970 was estimated to be 18.4 lakhs, of whom 10.4 lakhs were full time fishermen while remaining 8 lakhs were engaged in fishing operations on part-time basis.

(b) Based on the estimates of Net National Income computed by the Central Statistical Organisation, the net income derived monthly

from the Fisheries industry during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 worked out to Rs. 12.8 crores, Rs 14.4 crores and Rs. 16.3 crores respectively.

(c) Self-contained fishing harbours have not so far been provided. Harbour facilities for fishing vessels in the form of jetties, wharves and ramps have been provided at 19 sites. Large self-contained fishing harbours at a cost of about Rs. 1.5 crores to Rs. 5 crores each have been sanctioned at 6 sites namely, Bombay, Cochin, Vizhinjam (Kerala), Madras, Tuticorin and Roychowk (West Bengal). Smaller harbours estimated to cost between 1 lakh and Rs. 25 lakhs have been sanctioned at 8 sites. Facilities on a minor scale at a cost of less than Rs. 1 lakhs each have been sanctioned at 44 sites. In addition, surveys are being carried out by a U.N.D.P. assisted Project for the purpose of locating suitable sites for development of fishing harbours, and additional fishing harbours are proposed to be provided on the basis of the results of these surveys.

Development of Alpine Pastures and Sheeps for Pashmeena Wool

7779. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) where there is any proposal to develop 'Alpine Pastures' and to develop sheep which give us costly "Pashmeena Wool" ;

(b) how much amount has been provided during Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) how much income is derived from Pashmeena Wool by way of export during 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Alpine pastures are to be found in upper Himalayan regions. The Ministry is establishing a Regional Station on Forage Production and Demonstration in Jammu and Kashmir for improved management of village grazing lands and natural grass lands specially Alpine pastures. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have taken steps to develop Alpine pastures which are being top dressed with fertilizers etc.

(ii) Pashmina is the under-coat consisting of very fine fibres produced by special breeds of goats. Some of these breeds are found in the Western Himalayan regions at an altitude of 10,000 feet and above. There is one small experimental Pashmina Goat Farm in Ladakh.

(iii) I. C. A. R. is taking up a co-ordinated research project for the development of Pashmina.

(b) The financial provision for the I. C. A. Rs. co-ordinated research project for development of Pashmina in the IVth Plan is Rs. 22.72 lakhs.

(ii) The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay on the Regional Station on Forage Production and Demonstration in Jammu and Kashmir is Rs. 14.30 lakhs.

(iii) These provisions are over and above the provisions made by the State Government on the State plan schemes.

(c) Income likely to be derived from export of Pashmina is being estimated and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Acquisition Process and Price of Land in E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

7780. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of acquisition process and the price of land of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony Kalkaji and the price per square on the basis of such acquisition value with all documentary evidences ;

(b) the basis to realise Rs. 30 per square yard from the allottees of the said colony ;

(c) whether it has been considered that while the development cost is being charged for the said plot of land, the prices of land can only be charged after completion of all development and if so, whether the same procedure is being followed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The land of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji was acquired through the Delhi Administration under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons

(Land Acquisition) Act, 1948. Some of the land owners whose land has been acquired have filed appeals for upward revision of the price awarded to them. Taking into consideration some of the appellate awards already made, a price of Rs. 4/- per square yard has been taken as the price of land on a provisional basis.

(b) The price of Rs. 30/- per square yard has been arrived at provisionally by adding the cost of acquisition at Rs. 4/- per square yard for the entire acquired area and the disbursements made to Central Public Works Department for development and by dividing the total by the plot area available for allotment according to the approved layout.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Preference to Local People for Recruitment in H.E.C. Ranchi and Bokaro Steel Ltd.

7781. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is serious discontentment among the people of Chotanagpur (Bihar) about the recruitment of persons in H. E. C., Ranchi and Bokaro Steel Ltd. etc ; and

(b) whether there are any Central guidelines to be adopted by these Public Sector Projects to give preference to the local population as regards employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to these guidelines, the recruitment to posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 500 per month is done through the local employment exchanges and in selection preferences is given to persons displaced from the lands acquired for the project or scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The procedure provides a pronounced weightage to the recruitment of local persons.

Mining Lease for Lime Stone by Bokaro Steel Ltd. in Bihar

7782. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bokaro Steel Limited has got mining lease for lime-stone in village Saraya, Bhawanathpur Palamau, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the amount invested in that mining and its yield expected therefrom ;

(c) whether Bokaro Steel Ltd. is doing the lease work itself ; and

(d) if not the names and addresses of those contractors who have been given the lease work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bhavanathpur limestone deposit at Saraiya is under development. Bokaro Steel Ltd. have so far spent Rs 5 crores on the quarry including Rs. 4 crores with South Eastern Railway for providing Railway Siding from Meralgram to Bhavanathpur. This deposit is expected to yield about 60 million tonnes of blast furnace grade limestone.

(c) and (d). Bokaro Steel Ltd. have been doing the lease work themselves and have not granted any sub-lease to any contractor.

Employees working in H. E. C. Ranchi and Bokaro Steel Limited

7783. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees from the lower to the highest cadres working in the H. E. C. Ranchi and Bokaro Steel Limited, separately ; and

(b) the total number out of them who are from Chotanagpur division (Bihar) with special reference to Palamau district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The total number of employees of all categories working in the H. E. C. Ranchi is 17,706. The corresponding number for Bokaro Steel Limited is 9,149.

(d) Employment statistics are not maintained with reference to place of birth and domicile.

Management of Samastipur Sugar Mills Ltd.

7784. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5700 on the 22nd July, 1971 and state :

(a) whether it is proposed to extend Government control over management of the Samastipur Central Sugar Mills Ltd. beyond the 13th September, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Deposits of Barytes in Andhra Pradesh

7785. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of fine quality of Barytes have been found at Mangampet, Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether any personnel on behalf of Geological Survey of India visited these pits and examined the deposits ;

(c) if so, the details of their investigations ; and

(d) the total quantity of Barytes extracted from these pits and exported in 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As a result of field studies carried out in Mangampet area, inferred reserves of 38.66 lakh tonnes of barytes deposits have been located upto a depth of 90 metres. The barytes found in the area are mostly of grey variety.

(d) The production of barytes from Mangampet area during 1970 and 1971 (upto June) is given below :—

1970	44,267 tonnes
1971 (Jan.—June)	9,048 tonnes (Provisional)

The information in regard to export of barytes is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Deposits of Lead Ore in Kerala

7786. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India made any survey in Nedumangadu, Kerala to find out the total deposit of the lead ore in that area ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to explore the possibilities to establish a lead mine there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Geological Survey of India has not conducted any detailed survey of Nedumangad area of Kerala for lead as no lead occurrence has been recorded in that area.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Intensive Development of Fisheries Co-operatives in Kerala

7787. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government for intensive development of Fisheries Cooperatives with the aid of Agricultural Refinance Corporation at Anjengo ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Compensation paid to workers of Giridih Collieries

7788. SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers retrenched and/or voluntarily retired from Giridih Collieries since 1963 ;

(b) the total amount of compensation paid to these workers and the minimum and maximum compensation so paid ;

(c) whether the workers who voluntarily retired were given the understanding by National Coal Development Corporation that in the matter of re-employment they would be treated on the same footing as the retrenched ;

(d) the total number of newly employed persons all over National Coal Development Corporation Collieries since 1968 ; and

(e) the total number of retrenched workers lying unemployed in Giridih Collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closure of Kumar Iron Rolling Mills Ltd., Assam

7789. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kumar Iron Rolling Mills Ltd., Assam has been closed for a long time due to non-availability of raw materials such as billets etc. ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). M/s. Kumar Iron and Steel (P) Ltd., Gauhati, closed down in 1968 due to labour trouble, financial difficulty and shortage of raw materials. The Company informed the Iron and Steel Controller in April, 1971 that they were able to settle their labour problems, and proposed restarting the mill.

Closure of Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm Project in Punjab

7790. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 12 lakhs Jersey cattle breeding farm project has been abandoned in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the 4th Plan the State Government wanted to set up an exotic cattle farm with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs. While it was considered earlier that the breed should be Jersey, the State Government has since decided to set up a Brown Swiss Cattle farm under an Indo-Swiss Project.

In consultation with technical experts the State Government has earmarked Patiala and Sangrur districts for cross breeding with Brown Swiss. Accordingly, this breed will be developed at Patiala-Nabha.

Appointment of Chairman, National Commission on Agriculture

7791. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture is without a Chairman since January this year ; and

(b) if so, when it will be possible for the Government to appoint a Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Shri B. Sivaraman who was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Commission with effect from

11th February, 1971 has been carrying on the duties of the Chairman.

Survey of quality of Fuel supplied to Farmers for Tractors in Punjab

7792. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab Agricultural University has conducted a survey about the quality of fuel supplied to farmers for their tractors in Punjab ; and

(b) if so, the main findings of this survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Punjab Agricultural University has informed that no survey about the quality of fuel supplied to farmers for their tractors in Punjab has been conducted by the University.

(b) Does not arise.

Working results of Central Fisheries Corporation, Calcutta

7793. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Fisheries Corporation at Calcutta is running at a loss for the last two years ; and

(b) if so, its total loss during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Corporation has incurred losses annually in the course of operation from 1965-66.

(b) The total loss during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is Rs. 11,41,492.49 and Rs. 7,19,506.66 respectively. The figure for 1970-71 is provisional and subject to audit and adjustment of the accounts of the various units of the Corporation.

Rice Production through new High-Yielding Varieties

7794. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has achieved another break-through in agricultural production with the release of five new high-yielding varieties of paddy ; and

(b) if so, to what extent the production of rice would increase with these varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) . (a) These varieties were released in September, 1970 and are being tested according to their suitability to different agro-climatic regions during the current kharif season. It is yet too early to assess whether the five newly released high-yielding varieties of rice mark any thing like a "break-through" in agricultural production.

(b) The varieties being high-yielders, better grain type and resistant to insect pests and diseases are likely to become popular. Accordingly the production of rice expected to increase. The extent of increase will depend upon the results of the trials.

Parliament Assistants working in Ministry of Steel and Mines

7795. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Parliament Assistants working in his Ministry and the dates from which they are holding the posts ;

(b) the reasons for not transferring them ; and

(c) the method of their appointment vis-a-vis the practice obtaining in this regard in other Economic Ministries of the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Two ; one from December 1956 and the other from November 1970.

(b) They are being ratained in their present posts in the interests of efficiency of work end of continuity of experience, which is highly desirable in this post.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Consultancy Service by Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited in the Construction of Korba Plant

7796. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Mines and Hindustan Aluminium Corporation have requested the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited to provide consultancy service in the construction of stage II of Korba Plant ;

(b) whether the consultancy service provided by the N. I. D. C. during Korba stage I was unsatisfactory ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not using the NIDC for the second stage also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, and not the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation, have appointed the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. as prime consultants and of the Project Management Agency for Korba Smelter and Fabrication Units. The CEDB have the necessary expertise required for the purpose, particularly on rolling mills which form a substantial portion of the Korba Smelter and Fabrication Project.

As regards the consultancy service rendered by the National Industrial Development Corporation relating to the detailed engineering of the Korba Alumina Plant, the same has not been to the complete satisfaction of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.

Closure of Engineering Times Publications (Private) Limited Calcutta

7797. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Engineering Times Publications (Private) Limited has closed their printing plant and the publishing office at Wachel Molla Mansion, Calcutta ;

(b) the particulars of industrial disputes leading to the closure ;

(c) whether the said company has started printing and publishing their journals from Lovegrove Road, Bombay-18 ; and

(d) whether the employees at Calcutta offices have been paid compensation and other dues following the shift to Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Polytechnics in Delhi

7798. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Polytechnics institutions in Delhi ;

(b) the number of Vice-Principals, Instructors and Supervisors in the above institutions ; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes employees, category-wise, in the above institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :

(a) 1. G. B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, New Delhi-20.

2. Pusa Polytechnic, Pusa, New Delhi.

3. 3rd Boys Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.

4. Women's Polytechnic, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.

(b)	1. Vice-Principal	—	Nil
	2. Supervisors	—	Nil
	3. Instructors (all types)	—	98

(c) Three Workshop Instructors.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Graduates Registered in Delhi for the Posts of Trained Graduate Teachers and Post-Graduate Teachers

7799. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trained graduates registered in Delhi for the post of Trained Graduate Teachers; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes post-Graduates registered in Delhi for the post of post-Graduate Teachers, subject-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b).

Category of Teachers	Number on Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Delhi as on 30th June, 1971	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1. Trained Graduate Teachers	32	—
2. Post-Graduate Teachers Total:	28	—
(i) Economics	9	—
(ii) Political Science	6	—
(iii) English	3	—
(iv) Hindi	3	—
(v) Sociology	2	—
(vi) Mathematics	1	—
(vii) Physics	1	—
(viii) Geography	1	—
(ix) History	1	—
(x) Sanskrit	1	—

महाराष्ट्र में वर्षा की कमी के कारण केन्द्रीय सहायता

7800 **श्री ई० वी० विरवे पाटिल** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र मे गत दो वर्षों में वर्षा अत्यन्त अपर्याप्त रही थी जिसके कारण से महाराष्ट्र सरकार को इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना भेजनी पड़ी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उक्त योजना के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्या सहायता मांगी है , और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस योजना के अधीन महाराष्ट्र सरकार को अब तक कितनी धनराशि की मंजूरी दी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) महाराष्ट्र के कुछ भागों में पिछले वर्ष की रबी की फसलो और इस वर्ष की खरीफ की फसलो के लिए अपर्याप्त वर्षा हुई है। राज्य सरकार इस सबध मे केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेजती रही है और स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सहायता की माग करती रही है । औरंगाबाद डिवीजन के पाच जिलो और शोलापुर तथा अहमद नगर जिलो और अन्य 6 जिलो के कुछ भागो मे बहुत ही कम वर्षा होने के कारण अन्तिम अनुरोध 7 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले पर राज्य सरकार के साथ बराबर सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है और फरवरी, 1971 मे स्थल पर स्थिति का अध्ययन करने और अपेक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए एक दल भेजा था । दल ने जून, 1971 मे फिर राज्य का दौरा किया था और बाद में 31 जुलाई, 1971 को राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था । इन अध्ययनों के

परिणामस्वरूप, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में राहत उपायों पर खर्च करने के लिए कुल 12.35 करोड़ रुपये की सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी। राज्य के कुछ भागों में सूखा रहने के बारे में हाल ही में प्राप्त रिपोर्ट और 7 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायना के लिए अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर राहत उपायों पर खर्च करने के लिए जुलाई और अगस्त के महीनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि की सीमा 6 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित की गई थी।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में राहत उपायों पर खर्च करने के लिए निर्धारित उपर्युक्त सीमा में से 1970-71, 1971-72 के वर्षों के लिए अब तक दी गई कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता 8.5 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि इनपुट खरीदने के लिए कुल 10 करोड़ रुपये की अल्पकालीन ऋण सहायता भी दी गई है।

कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

7801. **श्री ई० वी० विरवे पाटिल** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कृषि को उद्योग मानती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कृषि उत्पादों तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारण में समान सिद्धान्त अपनाया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) से (ग). कृषि तथा उद्योग में महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर है, अतः उनको हर पहलु से एक समान नहीं माना जा सकता है। शायद माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मूल्य निर्धारण में एक समान मानती है। औद्योगिक उत्पादों के मामले में, सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करती हैं कि कृषि उत्पादों के लिए लागू किए जाने वाले मूल्य इस स्तर पर निश्चित किए जायें कि उनमें खेती की लागत निकल आये और किसान को उचित लाभ भी प्राप्त हो सके। किन्तु उद्योग के मामले में उत्पादन लागत का हिसाब लगाना बहुत आसान है, किन्तु अति भिन्नता, पर्याप्त आंकड़ों आदि के अभाव के कारण कृषि उत्पादों के मामले में ऐसा करना अधिक कठिन है। कृषि उत्पादों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय खेती की लागत सम्बन्धी उपलब्ध आकड़ों को ध्यान में रक्खा जाता है।

कृषि तथा प्राणी-विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए संस्थान

7802. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि तथा प्राणी विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने की योजना की क्रियान्विति की देख-रेख करने वाले सम्थान का नाम क्या है;

(ख) ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं;

(ग) उन संस्थानों/विश्वविद्यालयों आदि के क्या काम हैं जहां प्राणी-विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में डाक्टरेट करने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध है तथा प्रत्येक संस्थान में कितने छात्रों को किन-किन विषयों में छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त हो रही हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि और पशु विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में स्नातकोत्तर

अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् शिक्षावृत्तियां प्रदान करता है। शिक्षा मन्त्रालय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षावृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत जीव-विज्ञान में शिक्षावृत्तियां प्रदान करता है, जिन के लिये कार्यान्वियन एजेंसियां राज्य सरकारें और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र है।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की शिक्षावृत्तियां योग्यता के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती हैं। मास्टर कार्यक्रम की शिक्षावृत्तियों के लिये मानदण्ड भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा आयोजित मुकाबले की परीक्षायें हैं और डाक्ट्रेट कार्यक्रम के लिये, शैक्षणिक योग्यता और व्यक्तिगत वार्तालाप है। शिक्षा मंत्रालय की शिक्षावृत्तियां भी सम्बन्धित परीक्षाओं के परिणामों की योग्यता सूची में प्राप्त योग्यता के आधार पर दी जाती है।

(ग) अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों में, जहां विज्ञान संकाय और विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन विभाग है, जीवविज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान के लिए सुविधायें भी है। जीवविज्ञान में जिन विश्वविद्यालयों में डाक्ट्रेट सुविधायें है उनकी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये** संख्या LT—910/71]

प्रतिवर्ष प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षावृत्तियों की संख्या में अन्तर होता है, क्योंकि इन के प्रदान करने के आधार राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आबादी है, और उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या होती है जो विशेष परीक्षा में पिछलीबार उत्तीर्ण हुए। जीवविज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान के लिए शिक्षावृत्तियां प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और जब यह जानकारी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, तो सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) जी नहीं।

Distribution of Tractors

7803. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to distribute 10 to 15 horse-power tractors to farmers having holding of 10 acres or between 10 to 20 acres of land; and

(b) if so, the horse-power of the tractors which are proposed to be made available to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The distribution of imported tractors to farmers is made by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations and Union Territories according to rules, formulated by them, which vary from State to State.

(b) Tractors of various horse-powers from 14 to 65 are made available to farmers, besides, power tillers in the h.p. range of 6 to 12.

ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण

7803. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन किसानों को 10 से 15 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टर वितरित करने का है जिनके पास 10 एकड़ या 10 और 20 एकड़ के बीच भूमि है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको कितनी अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। कृषकों में आयातित ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उनके द्वारा तैयार किये गये नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जो कि विभिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

(ख) 6 से 12 अश्व शक्ति तक के पावर टिलरों के अतिरिक्त कृषकों को 14 से 65 अश्व-शक्ति तक के विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध किये जाते है।

Areas of Operation of Tarai Development Corporation

7804. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area to be developed by the Tarai Development Corporation and period during which this development will be completed;

(b) the Tehsils in which the land to be developed is situated; and

(c) whether the Corporation are extending the area of operation to the Districts of Shahjahanpur, Bareily and Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Tarai Development Corporation is to develop 32,000 acres by land levelling and 41,000 acres by provision of irrigation water distribution system and 26,000 acres by provision of additional irrigation in a five-year period from 1969-70 to 1973-74, so as to make available for seed production 46,000 acres of land by the end of 1973-74.

(b) Kichha, Kashipur, Ramnagar, Seetarganj Tehsils of Nainital District, Bilaspur Tehsil of Rampur District and Baheri Tehsil of Bareilly District.

(c) No, Sir.

ट्रैक्टरों पर कर वृद्धि का प्रभाव

7805. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :**
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :
श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष के बजट प्रस्तावों के लागू होने से पूर्व किसानों द्वारा आयातित तथा स्वदेशी ट्रैक्टरों पर क्रमशः कितना कर दिया गया;

(ख) 1971-72 में बजट में नये कर प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप स्वदेशी ट्रैक्टरों के मूल्य में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) क्या किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (विश्व बैंक) के साथ 8000 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के लिये किये गये समझौते पर इस कर वृद्धि का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). कृषि ट्रैक्टरों पर 29-5-71 से पूर्व उत्पादन और सीमा शुल्क नही लगते थे । तत्पश्चात् उत्पादन और सीमा शुल्क की स्थिति संक्षिप्त रूप से नीचे दी जाती है :—

(i) **उत्पादन कर** : 1971-72 के बजट प्रस्तावों के अनुसार, कृषि ट्रैक्टर (देशीय) पर से सीमा शुल्क की छूट बंद कर दी है इस के परिणामस्वरूप 29-5-71 से कृषि ट्रैक्टरों पर यथामूल्य 10 प्रतिशत कर लगाया जाता है। तथापि कृषि कार्यों में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों को विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट है ।

(ii) **सीमा शुल्क** : विदेशों से आयात किये जाने वाले ट्रैक्टरों पर अब यथामूल्य पर 30 प्रतिशत का आधार सीमा-शुल्क लगाया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, विदेशों से आयातित ट्रैक्टरों पर, भारतीय टैरिफ अधिनियम 1934 की धारा 2 ए की व्यवस्था के कारण, अतिरिक्त कर (काउन्टरवेलिंग कर) जो देशीय ट्रैक्टरों पर लगने वाले उत्पादन कर के समान होता है, लगाया जाता है। उत्पादन कर का दर यथामूल्य 10 प्रतिशत है और काउन्टरवेलिंग कर का हिसाब लगाने का आधार तट पर आने तक की लागत पर सीमा-शुल्क होता है अतः आयातित ट्रैक्टरों पर सीमान्त शुल्क का कुल व्यय यथा मूल्य पर 43 प्रतिशत आता है ।

उपरोक्त कर राज्य सरकारों और उनके अधीन संस्थानों द्वारा लगाये स्थानीय करों से अतिरिक्त है और अतः यह प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है।

(ग) और (घ). विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अधीन आयातित ट्रैक्टरों और कुल कृषि अर्थ व्यवस्था पर उत्पादन और सीमान्त शुल्कों की वर्तमान दरों का मूल्यांकन करना अभी बहुत जल्दी है।

Employees Provident Fund in M/s India Mica and Micanite Limited P. O. Jhumritilaiya, Hazaribagh

78.6. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. India Mica and Micanite Limited P.O. Jhumritilaiya (District Hazaribagh) was covered under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 with effect from the 31st May, 1960 and a writ was filed by the management of the factory regarding its applicability; if so, the reasons why necessary prayer was not made for bank guarantee before the High Court;

(b) whether only partial compliance has been secured as the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner was interested in it;

(c) whether scrutiny of the records has not been made and eligibility looked into because of (b) above; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the non-cooperative management and erring Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) M/s. India Mica and Micanite Limited was covered under the Employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 with effect from the 31st October, 1960. A writ petition was filed in the Patna High Court by the management which was dismissed with cost. In the past, there was no regular practice of submitting a prayer before various Courts for bank guarantees.

(b) and (c). Compliance has been secured on the basis of the statutory returns submitted by the establishment, investigations made, scrutiny of the records and after taking into account the eligibility of employees concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Exemption of M/s. Shankar Vastralaya, Muzaffarpur, Bihar from Provision of E. P. F. Act, 1952

7807. SHRI R. P YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Shankar Vastralaya, Muzaffarpur, Bihar was exempted from the provision of Section 1 (5) of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and several representations were made to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, with no result;

(b) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar inspected the aforesaid establishment and did not consider the subsequent report the Provident Fund Inspector, who opposed the exemption U/S 1 (5) of the Act; and

(c) if so, the action taken to recover the Employees Provident Fund dues from the establishment with retrospective date, besides pulling up the erring Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board, of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) to (c). On the basis of the facts then available the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar allowed M/s. Shankar

Vastralaya, Muzaffarpur, Bihar to go out of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 under Section 1 (5) thereof with effect from 1-5-1963. One complaint had been received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. The complainant was asked through a registered post to intimate whether he was in possession of the full facts to substantiate the charges but no reply appears to have been received. However, the establishment has been covered under the Act provisionally with effect from 3-9-1968. The coverage has been challenged by the establishment.

Scheme to Increase Production of Jute

7808. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to formulate any scheme to increase the production of Jute in the country, thereby bringing the prices down to a more reasonable level ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have taken up several Centrally sponsored schemes including package Schemes to increase the production of jute. The programmes have been considerably accelerated recently. An Action Group has also been constituted to formulate further programmes for increasing jute production.

(b) The main features of the existing schemes are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The following Centrally sponsored schemes have been taken up by the Government of India to increase the production of jute :

1. *Special Package Programme on Jute*

This scheme envisages provision of all development inputs, namely improved seed, fertilizer, pesticide as well as adoption of improved techniques of line sowing, retting and extraction of fibre. Besides meeting 100% cost of staff for implementation of the programme, Govt. of India provides subsidies on improved seed, foliar application of urea and retting facilities.

2. *Aerial Spraying of Urea*

To demonstrate the efficacy of aerial spraying of urea the Government of India provides 100% subsidy on cost of urea and operational charges.

3. *Subsidised distribution of certified improved seeds*

To popularise the use of improved jute seeds, subsidy is being given at the rate of 50% of the cost subject to the maximum limits of Rs. 200/- per quintal for capsularies and Rs. 300/- per quintal for olitorious variety.

4. *Groud spraying of urea in Non-package areas*

In order to raise jute production substantially, ground spraying of urea is being recently extended to non-package areas 100% subsidy on cost of urea is being provided by the Government of India under this programme.

Amenities and Pay Scales of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in Union Territory of Delhi

7809. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scales of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the Union Territory of Delhi is Rs. 220-470, the post is non-Gazetted private practice is not allowed and accommodation too is not free, whereas in other states and Union Territories the pay scale of the same post is Rs. 350-800, the post is Gazetted, private practice is allowed and free accommodation is offered ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The pay of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons prescribed by Delhi Administration is Rs. 200-470, The post is non-Gazetted, private practice is not allowed and accommodation is not provided free. The pay scales and other facilities available to Veterinary

Assistant Surgeons in the States and other Union Territories are not available.

(b) The pay scales of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were prescribed by Delhi Administration on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The State Governments and other Union Administration fix the pay scale of their employees according to their own rules and regulations.

(c) The question of revision of the pay scales and other facilities of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons prescribed by Delhi Administration and also of other Central Government Employees is under consideration of the Third Pay Commission.

Discharge from Service of Executive Members of ACC Vickers Babcock Employees Union, Durgapur

7810. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all of the executive members of the ACC Vickers Babcock Employees' Union, Durgapur, have been discharged from the service ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reinstate them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

कोयला श्रमिक संघ को मान्यता देना

7811. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम कोयला अथवा खानों के किसी अन्य मालिक ने किसी कोयला श्रमिक संघ को अब तक मान्यता नहीं दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Production and Consumption of Sugar

7812. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President, Indian Sugar Mills Association of New Delhi on the 11th July, 1971 to the effect that there is likely to be a fall of sugar production in the current season to the tune of 5,00,000 tonnes while consumption is expected to increase as compared to the past year ; and

(b) whether Government agree with this assessment of sugar, production and of internal demand and consumption of sugar and if any change in sugar release policy is contemplated by Government in that background ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of sugar during the current year 1970-71 upto 22nd July, 1971 is 37.32 lakh tonnes as against 42.10 lakh tonnes upto the corresponding date during the previous year. The offtake of sugar for internal consumption during 1970-71 upto the 22nd of July 1971 is 31.32 lakh tonnes as against 26.37 lakh tonnes upto the corresponding date during the previous year. The current sugar year is almost over. The position is under constant watch and such action as and when considered necessary will be taken.

Private Import of Cattle as suggested by Conference of State Ministers of Animal Husbandry

7813. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to allow private import of cattle as suggested in the conference of the State Ministers of Animal Husbandry, held recently ;

(b) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has worked out a scheme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the main features of scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal is under consideration of the Government to allow import of exotic cattle by private parties and cooperative institutions. In order to assist these parties in selecting qualify animals and also to safeguard against disease to which these exotic animals are prone to, it is proposed to canalize such imports through Indian Dairy Corporation. The Corporation has been asked to work out a detailed scheme which will be finalised by Government after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

Import of Fertilizers

7814. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of fertilizer that was imported during the last three years year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The quantities of fertilisers imported during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, based on actual berthing at Indian Ports during said years, are indicated below :

(Figures in lakh tonnes of nutrients)

Year	N	P_2O_5	K_2
1968-69	8.41	1.37	2.13
·1969-70	6.67	0.94	1.20
1970-71	4.77	0.32	1.20

Maintenance of Ancillary Officers other than the India Supply Missions in U. K. and U. S. A.

7815. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the entire problem of maintaining ancillary offices other than the India Supply Missions in U. K. and U. S. A. ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under examination in consultation with the various Ministries/ Departments concerned.

Titanium plant in District of North Kanara Mysore

7816. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether titanium deposits on a commercially exploitable scale for manufacture of titanium have been reported in the District of North Kanara in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, whether a feasibility study for a titanium plant has been undertaken in the area ; and

(c) if not, whether prospecting and chemical analysis will be undertaken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). During the course of systematic geological mapping of North Kanara district, some occurrences of titanium in the form of titaniferrous magnetite came to light. Analysis of samples collected revealed that the titanium dioxide content of titaniferrous magnetite is about 12% which is very low for commercial exploitation. Further work is in progress.

वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशों से आयातित रासायनिक उर्वरक

7817. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में रासायनिक उर्वरक का आयात किया गया और इसके लिए विदेशों को कुल कितनी राशि अदा की गई; और

(ख) उसका आयात रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सन् 1969-70 के दौरान आयातित उर्वरकों की मात्रा और विदेशों को अदा की गई रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

	पोषको के लाख मीटरी टनों मे आंकड़	अदा की गई रकम
नाइट्रोजन	6.67	116.77 करोड़ रुपये
फास्फेट	0.94	
पोटाश	1.20	

(ख) नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेट की माग को पूरा करने के लिए, नए उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करके और मौजूदा कुछ कारखानो का विस्तार करके अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता बढाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए है। देश मे पोटाश का संचयन नहीं है, अतः पोटाश की समग्र माग का आयात करना पड़ता है।

Deep Tube-Wells Sunk and Energized in West Bengal

7818. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deep tube-wells sunk in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) the number of tube-wells energized; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in energizing the deep tube-wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). District wise numbers of deep tubewells sunk and energized in West Bengal are given in the attached statement.

(c) Energisation of some tubewells was held up due to their being choked on account of dropping of foreign materials by the local miscreants. Energisation programme of deep tubewells on the whole is progressing satisfactorily.

Statement

Name of District	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	No. of Tubewells energised
1. Nadia	457	447
2. 24-Parganas	184	166
3. Murshidabad	251	229
4. Hooghly	154	116
5. Howrah	50	17
6, Burdwan	195	172
7. Birbhum	26	22
8. Midnapore	88	63
9. Bankura	59	56
10. Malda	81	52
11. Cooch Behar	15	3
12. Jalpaiguri	33	33
13. West Dinagpur	96	90
14. Darjeeling	1	1
Total	1693 Nos.	1467 Nos.

Protection to Bargadars in West Bengal

7819. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5615 on the 22nd July, 1971 regarding enforcement of recommendation of Central Land Reforms Committee on Protection of Bargadar Right to Cultivate Land and state:

(a) the number of cases where protection has been given to the Bargadars in West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) whether he is aware that attempts are being made to evict the Bargadars from their right to cultivate the lands; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Information about the number of cases district-wise where bargadars have been given protection against eviction is not readily available. It is being collected.

(b) and (c). All District Officers have been instructed that on receipt of any representation

about illegal eviction of bargadars, they should take firm action to prevent such eviction, to prosecute offending landowners and to restore land to the bargadars.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

7820. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have dropped the idea of nationalising sugar industry ; and

(b) if not, by which year the nationalisation will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). So far as the all-India aspect of the question of nationalisation of sugar industry is concerned, Government have already appointed a Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission to undertake a comprehensive examination of the working of the sugar industry and various problems relating thereto, especially in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. Government will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

Soviet Aid for starting of Cooperative Farms in Kerala

7821. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union had agreed to finance a plan of Kerala Government for starting cooperative farms in the State ;

(b) if so, the salient points of the agreement ; and

(c) when the plan is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No assistance has been sought for from the Soviet Union for starting cooperative farms in Kerala.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Abolition of Forced Labour

7822. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some places where the practice of forced labour in vogue ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to abolish this practice for the benefit of the labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Constitution of India prohibits traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour except imposition of compulsory service for public purposes. The system of forced labour is not in vogue anywhere in the country. However, the possibility of stray cases of forced labour and of bonded labour cannot be ruled out.

(b) The Central and the State Governments have taken various legislative and executive measures to combat the evil. As bonded labour is primarily due to economic backwardness, efforts are being made to remedy the evil through raising the economic standard of the people.

Lift Irrigation in Manipur and Survey of Underground Water in Imphal West Zone Irrigation purposes

7823. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur are considering the introduction of lift irrigation in Manipur, utilizing underground water especially in Imphal West Sector ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have made extensive survey of underground water in the Imphal West Zone for irrigation purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Central Grant to Rajasthan for implementation of crash programme for Rural employment

7824. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores for the crash programme of rural employment in Rajasthan, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). So far the Central Government has approved proposals of Rajasthan Government at a total cost of Rs. 293.03 lakhs under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. The proposals cover 25 districts and include projects like Roads, Miner Irrigation, soil Conservation, Afforestation and Land Reclamation.

बिहार में टाटा बन्धुओं की जमींदारी उन्मूलन सबंधी विधेयक का राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति के लिए लम्बित रहना

7825. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार मे टाटा बन्धुओं की जमीदारी उन्मूलन संबंधी विधेयक अनुमति के लिए भारत के राष्ट्रपति के पास पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) इससे बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण कानूनी और संविधानी प्रश्न उत्पन्न होते हैं जो परीक्षणाधीन हैं।

Facilities to Vegetable and fruit Producers to Create demand of their Produces in Markets

7826. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided by the Ministry to fruit and vegetable producers who want to travel to prospective markets to create a demand for their vegetable, fruit or other agricultural produce;

(b) if so, their details; and

(c) how many producers have taken advantage of such facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following facilities are provided by the Government of India to the exporters to prospective markets to create a demand for their produce:—

(1) The Reserve Bank authorities release the necessary foreign exchange to exporters to study markets.

(2) Government of India Commercial Representatives assist exporters to get in touch with important importers in the countries that are visited by them.

(3) Export Promotion Councils for processed food help the exporters with necessary market intelligence reports for export of processed food, processed vegetables, processed fruits, etc.

(c) This informntion is not readily available.

Sugar Mills Operating in West Bengal

7827. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar Mills operating in West Bengal;

(b) how many of them are closed down uptill now;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to reopen the closed sugar factories; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There are two registered licensed sugar factories in West Bengal.

(b) One licensed sugar mill at Ahmedpur,

District Birbhum is lying idle since 1964-65 crushing season.

(c) aud (d). The matter about the reopening of the idle sugar mill at Ahmedpur, District Birbhum is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

Production of Seed Distributing Equipment

7828. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is contemplating the production in the country of equipment for 'seed distribution'; and

(b) if so, the cost of such equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Perhaps the reference here is to seed processing equipment. The National Seeds Corporation has no plans to manufacture seed processing equipment either it, however, helps the private industry by prescribing specifications, standards of testing, etc. to manufacture suitable indigenous equipment. A list of manufactures of seed processing equipment and the approximate prices of such equipment is given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-911/71].

Labour Wages

7829. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily wage of an agricultural labour, an industrial labour and a handloom weaver in West Bengal, Bihar, U. P. and Kerala;

(b) which labourer in the country is the lowest paid; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to improve the lot of the labourers of different classes, particularly agricultural landless labourer?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b): The available information regarding "Wages and Earnings" of workers in different sectors of employment has been published in the 'Indian Labour Statistics 1971,' a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The wages of agricultural labour have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Act contains provisions for periodical review and revision and action in this regard can be taken by the State Governments as the bulk of agricultural labour falls in the State sphere. In some States Union Territories like, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, special laws have been passed to ensure payment of fair wages etc. to agricultural labour.

U. S. Aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

7830. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid promised by U. S. A. for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees in India; and

(b) the extent of aid so far received.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by UN Focal Point giving the position as on 8th July, 1971, the Government of USA have pledged a contribution of 70.5 million dollars. Against the pledged amount, the UN system has received 2.275 million dollars and have released in India assistance in cash and kind of the value of 2 325 million dollars.

Steps to Prevent Deforestation

7831. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one million hectares of productive forest land has been deforested since 1947; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to prevent deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Report of High level Technical Committee on Accident in Rourkela Steel Plant

7832. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high level Technical Committee appointed by Government to go into the reasons of accident in Rourkela Steel Plant in July, 1971, have submitted their report ;

(b) if so, their findings ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Report will be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The final report is expected to be submitted before the end of this month.

Termination of Services of Workmen in Ramkumar Textile Mills, Mysore

7833. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of 219 workmen working in the Ramkumar Textile Mills, Mysore have been terminated by the management recently ;

(b) the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reinstate them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Placing of Orders for Manufacture of Tents for Refugees from Bangla Desh

7834. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether bulk orders for the manufacture of tents for the refugees from Bangla Desh have been placed on private firms ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not placing orders with Ordnance Clothing Factories ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Ordnance Factories were not in a position to give firm dates of delivery at a fixed cost in respect of the DGS & D's tender for the Defence Ministry's own requirements of about one lakh tents. Orders had, therefore, to be placed elsewhere on 15th April 1971. For the Bangla Desh refugees the Ordnance Factories could offer the supplies of tents without the poles to commence only after about two months of the placement of the order. The DGS & D did not, therefore, consider them for the limited tenders issued on the 20th April 1971 for the emergent supply of tents to the Department of Rehabilitation.

Rally by all India Kisan Sabha for Radical Land Reforms

7835. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have information about the decisions of the All India Kisan Sabha to hold demonstrations and rallies at all Districts and taluka headquarters in the country on the 9th August demanding radical agrarian reforms including drastically reducing ceilings, stoppage of all evictions of share-croppers and sub-tenants, distribution of all fallow land and land above ceiling among agricultural labourers and poor peasants, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The All India Kisan Council of the All India Kisan Sabha had adopted a resolution in June 1971 to observe Land Reforms Day on August 9, 1971 by organising demonstrations at district and sub-divisional headquarters throughout the country.

Refugees Rehabilitated in Tollyganj and Jadavpur Lake Camp, Calcutta

7836. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the actual number of refugees rehabilitated in the Tollyganj and Jadavpur, Lake Camp near Calcutta in West Bengal ;

(b) whether any legal ownership of their acquired land or plot on those colonies has yet been made ;

(c) if so, the particulars of the arrangements made ; and

(d) if not, when and how the problem would be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agricultural University at Kakdwip, West Bengal

7837. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any provision has yet been made to instal an Agricultural University in Kakdwip of West Bengal under the Central Government ; and

(b) if not, whether the Ministry are thinking over it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Establishment of an Agricultural University is the prerogative of the State Government. West Bengal already has one Agricultural University, the University of Kalyani, in district Nadia.

Programme for Agro-Based Industries in West Bengal

7838. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the immediate programme for agro-based industries in West Bengal ; and

(b) number of them which have started operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained from the State Government and it will be placed on Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Import of Rough Diamonds by National Mineral Development Corporation

7839. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ,

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation was allowed to import rough quality of diamonds for finishing and to export them thereafter ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). In order to establish direct contacts with primary sources and to ensure steady supply of rough diamonds in the country, the N.M.D C. has imported so far rough diamonds worth about Rs. 90.78 lakhs.

N. M. D. C. has disposed of some of these diamonds internally and it is trying to export the remaining.

Production of Diamond in Diamond Projects under National Mineral Development Corporation

7840. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in two Diamond Projects at Ramkhera and Majhgawan in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh under National Mineral Development Corporation for production capacity of 11,250 and 12,000 carats respectively per annum ;

(b) the total production of diamonds since 1967 so far ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to achieve the anticipated target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) At Majhgawan, the targetted capacity of 12,000 carats has already been achieved.

At Ramkheria, on account of poor incidence and low recovery, as compared to original prospecting results, targetted capacity of 11,250 carats could not be achieved so far.

(b) 55,658 carats from 1967-68 to 1971-72 (till 31. 7. 1971).

(c) National Mineral Development Corporation are investigating in detail the problems at Ramkheria. Only after this investigation is completed, the capacity of the mine to achieve the target and the likely time for achieving the same will be known.

अभ्रक खानों और कारखानों में छटनी

7841. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोडारामा, झूमरीतलैया, डोमचद गिर्दीह क्षेत्रो से अभ्रक खानो और कारखानों मे बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों की छटनी की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) अभ्रक खानो में बड़े पैमाने पर छटनी नहीं हुई थी । कारखाने राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आते है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम द्वारा दिये गये ट्रैक्टर और सुविधाये

7842. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि उद्योग विकास निगम ने अब तक राज्यवार, कितने ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण किया है ; और

(ख) ट्रैक्टरो को खरीदने के लिए ऋण देने के अतिरिक्त किसानो को अन्य कितनी सुविधायें दी जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) ट्रैक्टरो तथा अन्य कृषि उपकरणो के वितरण के अतिरिक्त, अधिकाश कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा कृषको को निम्न सुविधायें भी दी जा रही है :—

(1) ट्रैक्टरो, पावर टिलरो, पम्प सेटों आदि को कस्टम केन्द्रों के माध्यम से उचित दरो पर भाड़े पर देना ।

(2) भाड़ा-क्रय योजना के अन्तर्गत ट्रैक्टरो का वितरण ।

(3) बीज, उर्वरको आदि जैसे अन्य आदानों का वितरण ।

(4) इन कार्यों के लिये स्थापित विभिन्न कर्मशालाओं मे विक्रयोपरान्त सेवा तथा मरम्मत की व्यवस्था ।

(5) राज्य के आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में विक्रयोपरान्त सेवा के लिये सचल कर्मशालाओ की व्यवस्था ।

(6) निगमो द्वारा वितरित किये गये ट्रैक्टरो के रख-रखाव के लिये ट्रैक्टर स्वामियों को अल्पावधि प्रशिक्षण ।

(7) पशु-खाद्य तथा कुक्कुट-आहार निर्माण एकक, फल तथा सब्जी परिसंस्करण एकक उर्वरक संयंत्र आदि जैसे कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना ।

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोगों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था

7843. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई है, और

(ख) उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि मत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस बारे में सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है कि वास्तव में कितने व्यक्तियों को काम में लगाया गया है। तथापि आठ राज्यों, अर्थात, बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिल नाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश ओर पश्चिमी बगाल मे परियोजनाओं का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है। हरियाणा, मेघालय, मैसूर, पजाब, राजस्थान और पाडिचेरी ने भी कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रारम्भिक तैयारी पूरी कर ली है। आशा है कि स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का कार्य वर्षा ऋतु के बाद पूरा जोर पकड़ेगा, जिससे रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे, जैसा कि परिकल्पित किया गया है।

Distribution of Surplus Land to Scheduled Castes in West Bengal

7844. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total average of the surplus land going to be distributed among the landless labourers and Scheduled Castes ;

(b) the number of landless labourers/ Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) the number out of them to whom land has been distributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) So far 1.40 lakh hectares of vested agricultural land has been distributed among the landless labourers and small farmers holding less than one hectare including members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Another 40,000 hectares are readily available for distribution.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments.

Farm Mechanization

7845. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the long term policy of the Government as regards farm mechanization ;

(b) the size of farm holding which forms the basis of such policy ; and

(c) how the size and horse power of the tractors, indigenous or imported or the combined harvesters, indigenous or imported, relate to such a holding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government to provide means of modernising agricultural operations so that the agricultural potential on small, medium and big farms is fully exploited through the use of improved implements and machinery appropriate to the size of holdings and farming situations, the long term policy being help attain an average growth of 5% in agricultural production.

In situations where draught power is inadequate for carrying out agricultural operations efficiently and timely or where the cost of maintaining a pair of bullocks or a small tractor is uneconomical, custom service in agricultural machinery would be encouraged/provided. For obtaining maximum benefit from the high yielding varieties and multiple cropping even on medium farms of less than 25 acres which could ordinarily be managed by multiple pair of bullocks, there is a need for use of equipment such as tractors, power tillers, power threshers and harvesting equipment for carrying out tillage, harvesting and other operations efficiently and timely. The basis of policy is power requirements and equipment needs for efficient cultiva-

tion of crops under the programme of new agricultural strategy. Adopting this policy to size of operational holdings major sources of power could be indicated as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-912/71]. Credit facilities would be extended through the different financing institutions for enabling farmers and entrepreneurs to acquire costly machines. Programmes of training for enabling the farmers to efficiently utilise agricultural machinery and implements would be strengthened. Introduction and popularisation of improved implements will be intensified through National Demonstrations and research and development on these intensified. These programmes will be of special benefit to farmers with small and medium farms.

(c) Tractors in the 20 h p. range would be more in demand on farms of 25 to 50 acres; whereas higher h.p tractors would be required on bigger farms, for custom hiring, for deep-ploughing, land development, etc. Based on the demand trend and the suitability of tractors in the different h.p. ranges for farms in the different sizes, the estimated requirements of tractors towards 1973-74 is as under :

12 .. 20	dbhp	....	25,000 nos.
21 .. 35	dbhp	....	45,000 ,,
36 .. 50	dbhp	....	18,000 ,,
51 & above		....	2,000 ,,
			90,000 ,,

Similarly, combine harvesters suitable for working with tractors of 21 to 50 h.p. would be used mostly by medium and large farms; whereas larger self-propelled combines would be used by big farms or jointly by group of farmers of by organisations engaged in providing custom hiring. The programme for supply of tractors and combines in the different sizes, generally, relates to demand trends and for catering to the requirements of farms of different sizes and agricultural conditions.

Shortfall of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

7846. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the possible reasons for a short-fall of nitrogenous fertilizers in the year 1970-71 by 5 per cent as compared to the increase in the average under high yielding variety of crops ;

(b) whether Government contemplate to take steps to check this trend ; and

(c) whether Government have State-wise data that could show the regions where this trend is pronounced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There was no shortfall in the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in the year 1970-71. In fact, the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers increased by 2% over that in the preceding year. However, this increase is not as much as the increase in the acreage under high yielding varieties of crops which has registered an increase of 28% in 1970-71 over that in the preceding year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have studied reasons for this low increase of consumption in fertilizers as compared to the increase in the acreage under high-yielding varieties of crops. It was found that the application of fertilizers is generally lower than the optimum level of application prescribed in many areas due to the following reasons .—

(i) Constraints on the availability of credit for fertilizer distribution and use.

(ii) Gaps in extension and promotional efforts aimed at increased use of fertilizers especially for high yielding varieties of crops.

(iii) Natural causes such as cyclones and, floods in some States.

The Government are seized of the problems and are taking various steps to increase the rate of growth of fertilizer consumption. They have recently set up a Credit Guarantee Corporation to encourage commercial banks to provide greater credit facilities to farmers and dealers of fertilizers. The State Governments have also been urged to ensure the availability of production credit to farmers in larger measure through Cooperatives. The Government of India are also continuing to give short-term loans to the States for stocking and distribution of fertilizers.

The Distribution system was liberalised by replacing licensing by a simpler and quicker method of registration. Besides, the Central Fertilizer Pool is maintaining buffer stocks in various States where the distribution system is not efficient and transport infrastructure is weak. The Pool also liberalised distribution arrangements by making direct supplies to Cooperatives, Zilla Parishads, etc.

As regards extension, two important schemes having a direct bearing on fertilizer consumption are in operation viz., (a) National demonstrations, and (b) Farmers' education and training programme under which latest technology including optimum and balanced use of fertilizers is extended to farmers. The Government are also considering a scheme to mount a massive and effective campaign for promoting balanced and increased use of fertilizers. This would supplement the promotional measures undertaken by the State Governments and manufacturers.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise increase in the consumption of nitrogenous as compared to the corresponding increase in the acreage under high-yielding varieties of crops during the year 1970-71 over the preceding year, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Others	Estimated percentage increase in the consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers in 1970-71 over that in 1969-70.	Estimated percentage increase in the acreage under high-yielding varieties of crops in 1970-71 over that in 1969 70.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(–) 29	39
2.	Assam	Nil	50
3.	Bihar	16	27
4.	Gujarat	(–) 4	65
5.	Haryana	20	46
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(–) 48	76
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	24
8.	Kerala	(–) 12	18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	63	23
10.	Maharashtra	33	54
11.	Mysore	6	35
12.	Orissa	(–) 4	45
13.	Punjab	10	7
14.	Rajasthan	43	29
15.	Uttar Pradesh	(–) 7	13
16.	West Bengal	37	34
17.	Tamil Nadu	18	31
18.	Others	2	17
	Total :—	2	28

Failure of Panchayati Raj Institution

7847. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons of the failure of Panchayati Raj Institution in the country;

(b) the steps Government contemplate as a remedy for this failing; and

(c) whether the Government have come to the conclusion that this institution is a failure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Panchayati Raj institutions have not proved a failure though their performance in some cases may have fallen short of expectations. These institutions have done well in States where adequate resources and authority have been delegated to them. The Chief Ministers and State Ministers Incharge of community Development and Panchayati Raj, when they met at Madras in June 1968 endorsed the view that Panchayati Raj an instrument of democratic decentralisation should continue, suitable incentives to Panchayati Raj institutions for mobilising additional local resources should be provided. This view was reiterated in the meeting of the Consultative Council on Panchayati Raj consisting of amongst other Ministers in-charge of Panchayati Raj in the States and presided by Minister for Agriculture.

(c) No, Sir.

Complaints Regarding Removal of Machinery and Equipment by Management of Kajora Jambad Colliery, West Bengal

7848. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the removal of machinery and equipment by the management of the selected Kajora Jambad Colliery, West Bengal, which has been closed down in June 1971 in order to avoid payment of royalty; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have issued orders to the concerned authorities to take necessary action for realisation of dues as well as to prevent removal of plants and machinery.

Closure of Kajora Jambad Colliery of West Bengal

7849. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether selected Kajora Jambad Colliery of West Bengal has been closed down towards the end of June, 1971 in total violation of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules;

(b) whether any prosecution has been launched, if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this management similarly closed down the mines also in 1970; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take against the management for repeated violations of the Rules of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Selected Kajora Jambad Colliery (quarry working) was closed down on 29.6.1971 without proper notice to the Coal Board as required under rule 40 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Rules, 19_4. The Coal Board is examining the question of prosecution of this colliery for closing down without any notice.

(c) and (d). The Jambad seam underground working (3 & 4 pit section) of this mine was closed down on 1.12.1970 without the required notice. Prosecution has been launched against the colliery.

Results of Sunflowers Imported from U. S. S. R.

7850. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain varieties of sunflower

obtained from U. S. S. R. have shown good results ; and

(b) the locations where these varieties were produced for testing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The imported Russian varieties were tested at the following locations for their suitability during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 :

1. Anand	13. Dhulia
2. Coimbatore	14. Mohal
3. Hyderabad	15. Latur
4. Kalyani	16. Dharwar
5. Kanpur	17. Raichur
6. Delhi	18. Karimnagar
7. Ludhiana	19. Yellamanchili
8. Gurdaspur	20. Khargone
9. Jabbalpur	21 Vallabhnagar
10. Jalgaon	22. Junagadh
11. Digraj	23. Talod
12. Pant Nagar	24. Pusa

Setting up of a Zinc Smelter in Gujarat

7851. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for the setting up of a Zinc Smelter in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the location of the project, and

(c) whether it will be based upon imported concentrates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Return of Defective Tractors to East Germany

7852. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have asked East Germany to take back all the defective tractors supplied by it under a deal with the State Trading Corporation in 1969 ;

(b) whether the Union Government are negotiating with East Germany for expanding the scope of the protocol signed on the 21st February, 1971 under which German Democratic Republic (G. D. R.) had agreed to take back all tractors modified till then ; and

(c) if so, how far Government have succeeded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. A protocol was signed between the State Trading Corporation of India and the GDR Suppliers' Representatives on the 21st February, 1971 about the return of modified RS-09 tractors. A copy of the Protocol has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Negotiations are in progress.

Demand for Compensation by Farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab due to Loss on account of defective Tractors

7853. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether since the signing of the protocol on the 21st February, 1971 there have been complaints of persisting troubles with tractors modified after that date and farmers from Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have been demanding compensation or losses suffered by them on account of the defective tractors supplied by German Democratic Republic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : General complaints continued to be received even against the performance of modified RS-09 tractors, Demands for compensation of losses suffered by the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab on account of defective tractors supplied by the German Democratic Republic have also been received. These are being looked into.

Development of Forest in Sundarbans, West Bengal

7854. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any schemes for the development of forest in 'Sundarbans' area West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financial outlays on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of West Bengal propose to raise coconut plantations over 580 hectares in derelict forests of Sunderbans area. The plantations would be raised at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs during the remaining three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Industrial Training Institute in West Bengal

7855. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees who passed out during the last three years from the various Industrial Training Institutes located in West Bengal; and

(b) the number of those absorbed for apprenticeship training in the public sector undertakings, large scale undertakings and other industries of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 7,972.

(b) 3,057.

Foreign aid for Bangla Desh Refugees

7856. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the latest estimate of international aid received for Bangla Desh Refugees through United Nations Organisation, from the Government of different countries and private agencies in cash and kind?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The total foreign aid offered through United Nations Organisation, the Governments of different countries and private agencies is estimated at Rs. 105.34 crores. Out of this, aid amounting to Rs. 8.40 crores, including a sum of Rs. 2.06 crores in cash, has been received so far.

Increase in Influx of Bangla Desh Refugees due to Famine Conditions

7857. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to acute famine conditions and continuing atrocities on the people, the volume of refugees from Bangla Desh is again increasing;

(b) whether Muslim citizens of Bangla Desh are again coming in large number; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The daily average rate of influx during July, 1971, was about 23,000 persons, as against about 45,000 persons during the week ending 6th August, 1971. Whether the increase in influx of refugees is due to continuing atrocities or to developing famine conditions in East Bengal, cannot be precisely determined.

(b) and (c). The refugees from East Bengal coming to India belong to all religious faiths like, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Christians etc. No separate religion or community-wise break-up is being maintained by Government.

Allotment of Iron and Steel from Hindustan Steel Ltd. Office, Delhi

7858. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted to the traders and manufacturers from the Hindustan Steels Ltd. office at Delhi per month;

(b) the number of persons/firms to whom the allotment is made;

(c) the names of the persons and firms belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe to whom allotment is being made;

(d) whether Government propose to earmark some allotment for this community; and

(e) if so, how much and in what way and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). All stockyards of the main producers including HSL stockyard, Delhi, distribute steel materials on the basis of a uniform policy prescribed by the Joint Plant Committee Supply is made mostly to actual consumers taking into account their capacity and urgency of requirements. There is no proposal to earmark any quantity of steel from stockyards on community basis.

Measures to Check Loss from Pests and Insects

7859. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pests and insects destroy a good proportion of crop each year;

(b) the average annual loss on this account; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt new measures to minimise the loss due to this fact and if so, what are those measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Assessment of loss in foodgrain crops due to averages of insect, pests, plant diseases and weeds were estimated at 15 to 20 per cent and overall losses including those in storage to about 20% of the total produce. The figure for the current year regarding the extent of loss of crop damaged in the country is not yet available. However, a State-wise assessment of the damage to various crops affected by pests and diseases has been made as in the enclosed statement.

(c) A number of measures to minimise the losses due to attack of pests and diseases on crops and to control these have been initiated by the Government of India and the State Governments. To control pests and diseases which are found to exist in an endemic form in any area and when a crop is attacked repeatedly, a Centrally sponsord scheme to help farmers to, more or less, eradicate such pests and diseases by aero-chemical operations has been in operation since 1970-71. Under this scheme, the Central Government bears the cost of aerial operation to the extent of Rs. 7/- per acre. Control measures under this scheme in various States were undertaken in 1970-71 to cover an area of 12.96 lakh acres and central subsidy to the extent of Rs. 73.21 lakhs was given to the States. For the current year, a programme of aero-chemical operations covering a total area of 16.64 lakh acres under this scheme has been approved so far.

The Government of India also assist the States in undertaking control operations when insects, pests, diseases etc. appear in epidemic form from the Natural Calamities Relief Fund. The assistance given to the States is in the form of grant to the extent of 50% and loan to the extent of 25% on the total cost of pesticides in the control operations. Some State Governments are also extending subsidy on the sale of pesticides to encourage their use in controlling pests and diseases on crops.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the pest/disease	Area reported
			ACRES
1.	Rajasthan	Field cricket on cotton	85,000
2.	Maharashtra	Ear head caterpillar on jowar	22,000
		Chikta on rabi jowar	2,47,100
		Coconut disease (karpa)	13,400
3.	Mysore	Read hairy caterpillar on ground nut	77,325
		Inseat pest on ragi	2,50,000
		Ear head bug on jowar	1,30,000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hispa on paddy	5,01,946
		Gall fly on paddy	20,000
		Groundnut leaf webbing caterpillar	1,69,672
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Stem borer on maize	16,000
6.	Madhva Pradesh	Gall fly on paddy	3,765
		Jesside bollworm, leaf roller, etc. on cotton	45,000
7.	Bihar	Borer on sugarcane	93,000
		Borer on maize	55,000
		Paddy stem borer	55,000
		Disease complex of paddy jessids	15,[illegible]00
8.	Haryana	Pyrilla leaf hopper	60,000

Development of Variety Production of Sunflower and Soyabean in U P.

7860. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sunflower and soyabean varieties are suitable for cultivation in different parts of the country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to develop these varieties and increase their production in the State of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research for the development Sunflower and Soyabean varieties is being taken up under the All India Coordinated Oilseeds Improvement Project, and under the All India Coordinated Soyabean Project. Under these projects suitability of the different varieties of sunflower and soyabean available is now being tested at a number of centres and agro and plant protection techniques required to obtain high yields are being worked out under them. To increase the production of Sunflower and Soyabean the following programmes have been taken up by the Union Department of Agriculture.

(1) **Sunflower** : A Centrally sponsored scheme for sunflower demonstration has been sanctioned for implementation over an area of 900 hectares in 12 States including Uttar Pradesh during 1971-72. The physical targets and the financial outlays for the Uttar Pradesh is given below :—

Physical target (Hectares) Kharif	Rabi/Summer	Total
50	40	90

Variety		Financial Outlay (Rs.)
Kharif ..	68411	27,000
Rabi/Summer ..	Sunrise	

(2) **Soyabean** : A similar Centrally sponsored scheme for composite demonstrations for exotic high yielding varieties of Soyabean was sanctioned by the Government of India during 1970-71 in 13 States including Uttar Pradesh where good potentialities for introduction of Soyabean were considered to exist. The scheme is being continued in 1971-72 in 14 States including Uttar Pradesh for covering an area of 600 hectares. The physical targets and financial outlay for the above project with regard to the State of Uttar Pradesh is given below :—

1971-72

Target (Hectares)	Amount sanctioned
100	Rs 25 000

Draw-back in High Yielding Varieties Programme

7861. K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high-yielding varieties programmes have several draw-backs ;

(b) whether integrated research and developmental efforts require to be given top priority to rectify the draw-backs ; and

(c) the steps taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Non-adaptability of varieties to different agro-climatic regions, partial adoption of package of practices, particularly the balanced application of fertilisers and incidence of pests and diseases are some of the draw-backs.

(b) and (c). Co-ordinated Research Projects have been taken up in respect of the crops included in the programme and varieties suitable to different agro-climatic conditions and resistant to pests and diseases are being evolved. A comprehensive programme for the education of farmers through farmer's training and national demonstrations has been undertaken where in the technology and economics of the cultivation of high yielding varieties are demonstrated.

Survey Regarding non-payment of Loans by Farmers

7862. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether well-to-do farmers do not repay the loans advanced to them by various financial institutions.

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to confirm it ;

(c) the details of survey ; and

(d) the remedial action being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c) No such survey has been conducted. In the absence of any such survey it is not possible to state specifically that well-to-do farmers do not replay the loans advanced to them by various financial institutions.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment in Haldia Industrial Belt Unit

7863. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Minister-in-Charge of West Bengal, recently, saying that employment will be given to 1,00,000 persons in the Haldia Industrial belt within a year ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Workers laid off in Chusik Colliery, West Bengal

7864. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 500 members of Chusik Colliery

of the Coal and Mineral Syndicate, Asansol, West Bengal had been laid off since the 5th July, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lay-off ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 419 workmen of Ghusick Colliery (not Chusick) have been laid off with effect from 5th July, 1971.

(b) For want of adquate supply of wagons, there is heavy accummulation of coal at the pit head which rendered further raising of coal uneconomic.

(c) The Ministry of Railways are taking steps to improve the availability of wagons to the Collieries. The Labour Ministry is also in touch with Railway Ministry in this regard.

Closure of Factories, Textile Mills and Collieries in West Bengal

7865. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether up to the middle of April last 463 factories, 22 textile mills and 16 collieries were under closure in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to reopen them ;

(c) whether most of the managements have not bothered to give the required 30 days' notice before imposing closure ; and

(d) if so, the reasons and particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

परमाणु शक्ति के माध्यम से राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को उपजाऊ बना कर जल और खाद्य समस्या को हल करना

7866. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की रेतीली भूमि को परमाणु उर्जा का उपयोग करके उपजाऊ बनाया जायेगा तथा उसके पश्चात उस भूमि को कृषि के लिये उपयोग किया जायेगा जिससे जल और खाद्य समस्या हल हो सके ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का, इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर कार्य आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) नागपुर में स्थापित 400 मेगावाट का एक आण्विक विद्युत सयंत्र महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात की विद्युत ग्रिड को पहले से ही कृषि तथा औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये बिजली प्रदान कर रहा है, लगभग क्षमता के दो और आण्विक सयंत्र स्थापित किये जा रहे है, जिनमे से एक राजस्थान, मे राणा प्रताप सागर मे तथा दूसरा तामिलनाडु मे है । इनसे राजस्थान, तामिलनाडु तथा अन्य निकटस्थ राज्यों को कृषि तथा औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये बिजली प्राप्त होगी ।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग पहले से हो दो स्थानो मे अर्थात पहला सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र मे कच्छ मे तथा दूसरा गंगा के मैदान मे कृषि-औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये आण्विक शक्ति के विकास की दृष्टि से जाच पड़ताल तथा अनुसधान अध्ययन कार्य कर रहा है ।

Off loading of orders by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur

7867. SHRI SAMAR MKUHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of orders received from other Government agencies are being off-loaded to a Private firm by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur ,

(b) whether it is being done when the capacity of the plant is being utilised only by about 20 per cent ; and

(c) the percentage of off-loading out of the total planned target in the last year and the anticipated target of off-loading in terms of percentage this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1970-71, eighteen percent of total planned target was off-loaded of which four percent were off-loaded to Ancillary Industries. In 1971-72 twenty percent of the production target has been planned for off-loading of which eight percent is to be off-loaded to ancillary industries depending on response.

Non-Payment of Salaries to Workcharged Staff in Dandakaranya Project

7868. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work-charged staff in Paralkote, Umerkote Ambaguda Kondagaon Zones of Dandakaranya Project working under Superintending Engineer (Construction), Dandakaranya Project Jagdalpur Dharmapura, have not been paid their salaries for the last many months ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to pay the salary dues to the work-charged staff ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Relief provided to Victims of Rourkela Steel Plant

7869. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the special relief Government have provided to the victims of the recent mishap in Rourkela Steel Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : In accordance with normal practice, action is being taken to pay compensation according to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the dependants of the worker who lost his life as well as to those workers injured on account of the mishap who are eligible for compensation. In addition, a son of the worker who died is being offered employment by the management.

Production of Manganese Ore

7870. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manganese ore production in the country is sufficient to meet its demands in the foreign market ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to nationalise the Private Sector Units in order to increase the production of manganese ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The production of manganese ore in the country is sufficient to meet the current demand in the foreign markets.

(c) Does not arise.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में श्रमिक और कर्मचारी

7871. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कितने श्रमिक और अन्य कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो वहां पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं परन्तु अब भी अस्थायी हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खान) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के श्रमिकों से सफाई शुल्क वसूल किया जाना

7872. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों से सफाई शुल्क के रूप में एक रुपया प्रति क्वार्टर वसूल किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उनसे यह राशि कब से वसूल की जा रही है और इस राशि को किस शीर्ष में जमा दिखाया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) उससे श्रमिकों को क्या लाभ हुआ है और इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) मोटे तौर पर भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों का एक शौचालय वाले क्वार्टर दिये गये है और क्वार्टरों से एक रुपये प्रति शौचालय की दर से सफाई शुल्क वसूल किया जाता है। जहा दो मकानों के लिए एक ही शौचालय है, वहा एक मकान के लिए दर 50 पैसे है। जिन कर्मचारियों को साझी शौचालय वाले नान स्टैण्डर्ड क्वार्टर दिये गये है उनसे कोई सफाई शुल्क नही लिया जा रहा है।

(ख) ये शुल्क जनवरी, 1961 से लगाये गये है और हिसाब-किताब में इन्हे बस्ती की आय मे दिखाया जाता है।

(ग) इस प्रबन्ध के परिणाम स्वरूप कर्मचारियों को अपने शौचालय की सफाई के लिए अलग से कोई जमादार नही रखना पड़ता है। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा जमादार भर्ती किये गये है। जनवरी, 1961 से लेकर 31 मार्च 1971 तक इस खाते मे लगभग 22 लाख रुपया जमा हुआ है।

टेयको कपड़ा उद्योग, बड़ौदा, की ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की देय राशि

7873. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बड़ौदा स्थित टेयको कपड़ा उद्योग मे कितने श्रमिक और कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे है ;

(ख) उक्त उद्योग ने गत दो वर्षों मे कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई है और इस अवधि की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि अभी जमा करनी शेष है ; और

(ग) तीन वर्ष से अधिक सेवाकाल वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित करने तथा भविष्य निधि से सबंधित देय राशि जमा करवाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री आर० के खाडिलकर) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन की जिम्मेवारी कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और पारिवारिक पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन बनाये गये न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय मन्डल की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि के प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि टायको टेक्सटाइल इडस्ट्रीज बड़ौदा के नाम से कोई प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और पारिवारिक पेंशन अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नही आता। फिर भी अधिनियम के अधीन लिया गया एक

अन्य प्रतिष्ठान टेक्सटाइल अप्लायेन्सेस एण्ड इन्स्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनी प्रायवेट लिमिटेड बड़ौदा के नाम से है, जो अपने ट्रेडमार्क के रूप में टाइको लिखता है। इस प्रतिष्ठान से संबंधित जानकारी नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :—

(क) 125

(ख) 30. 6. 1971 को समाप्त होने वाले दो वर्षों के लिए रु० 24925/- जमा कराये गये थे। संस्था द्वारा भेजे गये रिटर्न के अनुसार पूरी रकम जमा करा दी गई है। फिर भी इस प्रतिष्ठान को उन 30 कर्मचारियों के लिए रु० 6, 812 जमा कराने है जिनका नाम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के सदस्य के रूप में नही लिखा गया है, यद्यपि वे इसके पात्र है।

(ग) प्रतिष्ठान से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की रकम जमा कराने के लिए कहा गया है। बकाया रकम को भू-राजस्व की तरह वसूल करने के लिए कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है।

Production of Singhara in Manipur

7874. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that a small variety of Singhara is found in abundance in Loktak Lake in Manipur and the same is used as a supplement to the staple food normally and specially at the time of famines;

(b) if so, whether Government consider scientific measures for increasing the output of this food crop; and

(c) whether the other big fisheries in Manipur like Pumlen, Waithu and Kharungpat have ever been experimented for the production of this crop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Waithou fishery is being converted into a commercial fish farm for increase of fish production. Pumlen and Kharungpat fisheries have been leased out. No programme of culture of Trapa bispinosa (Singhara) has been taken up. The Fisheries Department of Government of Manipur is, however, conducting experiments in Loktak Lake, Pumlen, Kharungpat and other places to check the growth of water hyacinth which inhibits the growth of this plant. The results of the experiments will indicate the scope for culture of Trapa bispinosa.

Trade Unions in Manipur

7875. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur are going to cancel registration of some Trade Unions in Manipur ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it is being done ; and

(c) the number of Trade Unions resistered under the existing Trade Unions Act and their names ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Airlifting of Bangla Desh Refugees

7876. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether I. A. F. has taken over from the U. S. A. the airlifting of Bangla Desh refugees.

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether the U. S. S. R. Planes and some other countries planes are still operating ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Consequent on the withdrawal of the United States Transport Planes with effect from 18.7.1971, which were commissioned for a stipulated period of one month only, the I. A. F. planes have now been entrusted with the work of transporting foodgrains and relief supplies from Gauhati to Tripura and lifting refugees on their return journey.

(c) Only U. S. S. A. planes are operating from Calcutta to Mana.

Damage to U. S. A. Plane Carrying Bangla Desh Refugees

7877. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one U. S. A. plane which was carrying Bangla Desh refugees was damaged by the Pakistani forces as reported in *Times of India* dated the 20th July, 1971; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Studies Conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Regarding Deficiency of Zinc in U. P. and Punjab

7878. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many valuable results have come out of researches conducted on crop schedules and rotations at 41 Model Agronomic Centres through-out the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether studies under Co-ordinated Micronutrient Research Scheme launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have shown widespread deficiency of Zinc in a number of district in U. P., Punjab etc; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Yes Sir.

(b) Labour intencive and highly remunerative multiple cropping rotations have been tested and perfected at various Model Agronomic Centres located in different parts of the country. Results of such relations were reported from 19 research centres. As far as grain crop, oil seeds and pulses are concerned more than one third of the centres produced in excess of 10 tonnes per hectare. The highest production was obtained in Kathulia Farm (M.P.) with a crop sequence of Maize-Wheat-Cheena which gave a total yield of 15.5 tonnes of grain per hectare. Other highly productive three-crop sequenee were Maize-Lahi-Wheat-Cheena at Pantnagar (13.5 tonnes/ha). Even with a two crop sequence, it was possible to produce as much as 12 tonnes of grain/ha. at Maruteru (A. P.) with the successive rice crops, by proper selection of the varieties. At this centre two rice crops gave higher aggregate yields than three crops of rice grown per year which brings out clearly that with multiple cropping it is possible to obtain many times more production per unit land per year by making use of high yielding varieties, balanced use of fertilisers, pesticides and proper soil and water management practices.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Extensive deficiency of zinc has been observed in the districts of Ludhiana, Patiala and Jullundur of Punjab; Nainital, Azamgarh, Balia, Deoria, Ghazipur, Kanpur and Basti districts of Uttar Pradesh, Kurnool, Karim Nagar, Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Nellore districts, of Andhra Pradesh and Hissar, Rohtak, Ambala and Karnal Districts of Haryana. Large number of zinc deficiency cases have been reported from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and other States also.

It has also been observed that the deficiency of zinc reduces the yield of crops particularly of some high yielding varieties and it gets

accelerated under conditions of imbalanced use of fertilizers and improper soil, water and crop management.

Grievances of Employees of F. C. I. West Bengal

7879. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum had been submitted to the Government by the employees of the Food Corporation of India, West Bengal with regard to their grievances ;

(b) if so, the main grievances of the employees ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievances/demands mentioned in the Memorandum are as under :—

1. Stopping of Repatriation of State Government deputationists ;
2. Review of agreement of 26.11.66 signed by the F. C. I. and the State Government ;
3. Filling up of all the vacancies under Calcutta Regional Manager's office by the staff from the State Government Food & Supplies personnel ;
4. Allowing promotions in higher posts in F. C. I. to the State deputationists as in the case of Food personnel transferees ;
5. Re-introduction of proforma promotion ;
6. Re-introduction of reimbursement of total medical expenses ;
7. Stopping of whimsical and motivated transfers in F. C. I. ;
8. State Food Department deputationists to be treated as transferees ; and
9. Abolition of Storing Agency system in F. C. I. and introduction of system of State Food Depots.

(c) the representation of the West Bengal employees is being considered by the Food Corporation of India in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Scheme for Industrial Peace through Balanced Wage Structure and Recognition of Unions

7880. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme to maintain industrial peace through a balanced wage structure and by recognising the Union of the workers which holds the majority support ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such new scheme has been formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

Effectiveness of weed Killers and supply of Improved sowing Equipment of Advanced type to Farmers

7881. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the effectiveness of weed killers and equipments that may be required for efficient use of the same in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Kerala ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide sowing equipments of advanced types to the farmers on reasonable and subsidised rates ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Although insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides have been widely adopted by the farmers for control of insect pests plant diseases and rodents ; but the use of

herbicides for control of weeds has so far not made much headway. In view of this, the Government of India, in consultation with State Governments have fixed a modest target of 2 million hectares in the final year of the Fourth Plan for controlling weeds. The year-wise target of 2 million hectares to be covered under weed control is as follows :—

1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2

Under the supervision of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research many weed control trials in different crops, including paddy are conducted every year in different locations to determine the efficacy of various weed killers. Many Agricultural Universities and the State Departments of Agriculture also work out the efficacy of the chemicals and give guidance in tackling the weed problem.

Apart from this, the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage is operating an All India Pilot Project for evaluation and demonstration of the use of herbicides in various crops. An outlay of Rs. 13.85 lakhs has been proposed for this project in the Fourth Plan to cover the whole country including West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Kerala. With the implementation of this project, it would be possible to demonstrate to the farmers the efficiency and economics of weed control using herbicides and create in them an awareness of this important agricultural input. In the beginning the work is being concentrated on high yielding varieties of 5 crops, namely ; paddy, wheat, bajra, maize and jowar. The statement showing the crops and States (with number of locations) for demonstration of the use of herbicides is laid on the Tuble of the House. *Placed in Library. See. No. LT* LT—913/71]

The major element of cost of the project is that of weed control chemicals, *i. e.*, herbicides, which are to be supplied free of cost to the States. It is proposed to conduct demonstrations over an area of 2,000 hectares in 51 locations, rising to 4,000 hectares in the last year of the Plan.

For applying herbicides spraying is the most common method. Both low and high volume sprayers are employed for applying herbicides like that of other pesticides. There is no shortage of manually and power operated equipment that may be required for weed control work. Every State is fully equipped with all types of above mentioned equipment required for this work and there is no shortage of weed control equipment in the country.

(b) No subsidy is allowed to farmers on purchase of sowing equipments. During the third Plan, a scheme for demonstration and popularisation of seed-cum-fertilized drills was taken up and subsidy on implements was also given. Subsidy on implements as a general policy has been discontinued during Fourth Plan.

Implementation of Recommendation of Central Land Reforms Committee

7882. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Central Land Reform Committee are being implemented by the States ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Central Land Reforms Committee was appointed in September, 1970. It has so far held two meetings. As a result of deliberations of the Committee the following broad guide-lines have emerged to bring about a broad measure of uniformity in the State laws on ceiling on land holdings :

(1) Ceiling should be applicable for the family as a whole, the term 'family' being defined so as to include husband, wife and minor children ;

(2) where the number of members in the family exceeds five, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of five in such a manner that the total area admissible to the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family :

(3) the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops. As soil conditions, productivity of land, nature of crop grown etc., vary from State to State and even within the same State from region, to region, the Committee considered it desirable simply

to indicate a range within which the ceiling should be fixed instead of suggesting any rigid ceiling for the whole country.

(4) For various other categories of land conversion ratios should be fixed taking into account availability of water productivity, soil classification, crops grown etc. The absolute ceiling for a family of five, even in the case of dry lands should be put at 54 acres. This limit would be relaxable if there is special justification for doing so on account of the nature of soil, rainfall, chronic drought conditions etc.

(5) Exemptions in the existing State laws in favour of mechanised farms, well-managed farms etc. should be withdrawn.

(6) As regards exemptions in favour of plantations of tea, coffee, cardamom, rubber, etc. the Committee has advised that these should be carefully examined in consultation with the Ministers concerned and State Governments. Thereafter this and other types of exemptions should be discussed with the Chief Ministers in order to formulate a national policy.

The Government of India is anxious that the State Governments should take up the implementation of the recommendations expeditiously.

Fixation of a Living Wage Rate for Labours in Country-Side and Reduction of Working Hours

7883. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to pass Legislation for fixation of a living justifiable wage rate for labourers in country side and reduction of working hours ; if so, the time by which Government propose to do to bring in such a legislation ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Apparently the questions refers to agricultural labour. Their wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which contains provision for periodical review and revision of wages, fixation of working hours etc. No further legislation by the Central Government is therefore considered necessary. It may also be mentioned that in some States/Union Territories like, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, special laws have been passed to ensure payment of fair wages etc. to agricultural labour.

मध्य प्रदेश में अन्वेषी नलकूप लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण

7884. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अन्वेषी नलकूप लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नलकूप लगाने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने अन्वेषी नलकूप लगाये गये है ;

(घ) एक अन्वेषी नलकूप पर औसत कितनी लागत आती है ; और

(ङ) यदि सर्वेक्षण नही करवाया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1954-55 में केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने (भूतपूर्व समन्वेषी नलकूप सगठन) आरम्भ से 74 समन्वेषी कूप खोदे हैं जिनमें में 41 सफल रहे हैं। आगे कार्य चल रहा है।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, नर्वदा नदी घाटी के जलोढ़ मार्गों में जल संसाधनों का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक परियोजना शीघ्र ही आरम्भ की जायेगी।

(घ) नर्वदा घाटी में 1956-58 में लगाये सफल नलकूप की औसत लागत, पम्प और इंजिन और क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय और ऊपरी लागत सहित 43,200.00 रुपये थी। पम्प और

इंजिन की लागत के बिना, 1962-64 में सफल नलकूप की औसत लागत 25,000.00 रुपये थी। इसके बाद लगाये गये सफल नलकूप की औसत लागत का हिसाब, लेखो को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात लगाया जायेगा।

(ङ) प्रश्न नही होता।

सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के किसान की दयनीय दशा

7885. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले, विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रो मे जहा काफी सख्या मे आदिवासी रहते है, के किसानों की वित्तीय दशा अब भी दयनीय है ,

(ख) क्या इसका कारण इन क्षेत्रो मे सिंचाई सुविधाओ की भारी कमी है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहा कुए आदि खोद कर सिंचाई सुविधाए प्रदान करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में चावल की किस्मों का विकास तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्रों के स्थान

7886. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** . क्या कृषि मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1967 के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश में चावल की नई किस्मे विकसित हुई है और यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान केन्द्र कहां कहां पर स्थित है ; और

(ख) ऐसी नई किस्मे कौन-कौन सी है जो आगामी दो तीन वर्षों मे कृषि क्रान्ति लाने में सहायक होंगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जबलपुर मे दो किस्मे-जे आर-285 तथा जे आर-3-756-और रायपुर मे तीन किस्मे-आर 70-1, आर 70-2 तथा आर 78-1 विकसित की गई है और शीघ्र ही जारी कर दी जायेंगी।

गुड़ का निर्यात

7887 **श्री गगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विदेशो को गुड का निर्यात करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश से भी गुड का निर्यात किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके परिणाम स्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जायेगी ?

कृषि मत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नही।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नही उठते।

बिहार के क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

7888. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या कुछ ससद सदस्यो ने 1969 मे प्रधान मत्री को पत्र लिखे थे जिनमें बिहार के तत्कालीन क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये थे और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उसके विरुद्ध जाच करवाई गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच किस व्यक्ति अथवा एजेंसी द्वारा की गई थी तथा उसके क्या परिणाम हुए ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और इससे केन्द्रीय सरकार का सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य ने मार्च 1970 में प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, बिहार के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार से कुछ आरोप लगाए थे। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा की गई जांच से प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त का कोई अनुचित अभिप्राय प्रकट नही हुआ।

दिल्ली में घरेलू नौकरों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

7889. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घरेलू नौकर संघ के आह्वान पर दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे घरेलू नौकरों ने गत 14 जुलाई को 'बोट क्लब' पर एक प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या संघ ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय घरेलू नौकर संघ, नई दिल्ली. ने अपने पत्र, तारीख 1-5-71 में 125 रु० की न्यूनतम मजदूरी, क्वार्टरों, त्यौहारी छुट्टियों, छुट्टी, काम के निर्धारित घंटों, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं, सेवा-सुरक्षा, छंटनी के मुआवजे, उपदान, बोनस, आदि की मांग की है।

(घ) घरेलू नौकरों को सांविधिक संरक्षण देने और उनकी दशाओं को सुधारने के तरीके ढूंढने के प्रश्नों पर राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विचार किया गया है। परन्तु, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई सांविधिक व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नही हो सका। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस प्रकार किसी भी कानून को लागू करने में कठिनाई है और इस प्रकार के कानून से घरेलू नौकरों की बड़े पैमाने पर छंटनी होने की सम्भावना है।

आसनसोल के निकट कोयला खान में आग

7890. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसानसोल के निकट स्थित कोयला खान में 17 जुलाई, 1971 को आग लगी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप हुई क्षति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). 16 जुलाई, 1971 को आसनसोल के समीप नार्थ अडजोय कोयला खान में आग ध्यान में आई थी। तुरन्त ही सुरक्षात्मक कार्य किए जाने के फलस्वरूप आग को समावेषित और नियंत्रणाधीन कर लिया गया है। इस समय पार्श्वस्थ कोयला खानो को किसी भी प्रकार का भय नहीं है। उन में नौकरी करने वाले समस्त लोगों को आनुकल्पिक नौकरियां दे दी गई हैं। इस समय जले हुए कोयले की मात्रा का वास्तविक-अनुमान देना कठिन है।

Intake of Milk and Imported Milk Powder in D. M. S.

7891. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly intake of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years,

(b) the annual intake of imported milk powder and butter oil during the last three years with cost; and

(c) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme makes increasingly use of powder for standardising milk since imported powder is cheaper and uses cream fat obtained from fresh milk in the making of ghee and butter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The yearly intake of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Intake
1968-69	6,13,06,839 litres
1969-70	7,20,17,373 litres.
1970-71	6,28,28,497 litres.

(b):

Period	Skim milk powder		Butter oil	
	Quantity (Metric tonnes)	Cost (Rs in lakhs)	Quantity (M. tonnes)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1968-69	2929 621	81.96	Not used	--
1969-70	2963.872	55 97	do.	—
1970-71	3804.161	142.84	387 321	37 61

(c) D M.S. uses imported skim milk powder for standardising milk only when collection of fresh milk falls below the requirements. Ghee and butter are made normally from surplus milk.

Quality of D. M. S. Milk and its Comparision with Aarrey Milk

7892. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of ghee, butter and ice-cream during the last three years;

(b) the analysis of Delhi Milk Scheme as compared with milk supplied by Arrey at Bombay; and

(c) whether Government and the D. M. S. have received complaints regarding poor quality of milk, and if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality and check diversion of milk-fat into ghee and butter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The production of butter, ghee and ice-cream in Delhi Milk

Scheme during last three years is as under :

Year	Butter		Ghee	Ice Cream
	Table Butter (In tonnes)	White Butter	(in tonnes)	(In litres)
1968-69	137.876	608.671	367.188	15,175
1969-70	162.994	907.498	615.900	10,620
1970-71	116.183	672.389	306.697	4,800

(b) A comparative analysis of milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme and Bombay Milk Scheme is given below :—

Grade of Milk	D. M. S.		Bombay Milk Scheme	
	Fat	S. N. F.	Fat	S. N. F.
1. Whole Milk	—	—	7.0%	9.0%
2. Standardised Milk	5.0%	8.64%	5.0%	8.5%
3. Tonned Milk	3.1%	8.64%	3.0%	8.5%
4. Double Tonned Milk	1.6%	9.10%	1.5%	11.5%
5. Cow Milk	3.5% and above	8.5%	4.5% and above	8.5%

(c) Complaints have been received alleging curdling, presence of foreign matter in the milk and poor quality of milk. Delhi Milk Scheme has taken action to regulate the temperature conditions of milk while in storage to avoid curdling. A sanitary squad has been constituted in D. M. S. for improving sanitary conditions. The standards prescribed for different grades of milk are being rigidly enforced by Quality Control Laboratory of Delhi Milk Scheme.

Only the fat content of surplus milk is utilised for the manufacture of ghee and butter.

Reduction in Bed Strength of Central Hospitals of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

7893. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for reduction in the existing bed strength of the Central Hospital of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare fund ;

(b) the reason behind the adoption of this proposal ;

(c) whether there is great resentment among the employees with regard to this proposal ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). There are two Central Hospitals under Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, one at Gangapur in Rajasthan and the

other at Karma in Bihar. There is no proposal for reduction in the bed strength of the Central Hospital at Gangapur. The Review sub-Committee appointed by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Bihar to suggest measures of economy has *Inter-alia* recommended that due to shortage of Doctors in the Specialists' grade, the bed strength of the Central Hospital at Karma which is now hundred may be reduced by half. The recommendations of the Review sub-Committee received in end of April 1971 by Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner are yet to be considered by the State Advisory Committee after which only the matter will come up before the Government.

(c) The Government has not received any representation in this matter.

(d) Does not arise.

Recognition of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Undertakings and Government Departments

7894. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the present rules in force for the recognition of Trade Unions of employees in Government Departments and public sector undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): There are, at present, no rules for recognition of unions in Central Government Departments except in the Ministries of Railways and Defence ; main features of the rules framed by these departments are summarised in the enclosed statements. Rules for recognition of associations and trade unions in other Government departments are, consequent upon a part of previous rules having been struck down by the Supreme Court, still being framed. Pending framing of these rules, however, informal recognition is being granted by Ministries/Departments to their employees provided they fulfil major features of previous (1949) rules.

Grant of recognition to trade unions in public sector undertakings worked as companies and corporations and departmental undertakings is, governed by the Criteria for recognition of unions appended to the voluntary Code of Discipline in all States/Union Territory Administrations where no specific State laws exist for the purpose.

STATEMENT-I

Rules for recognition framed by the Ministry of Railways

Broadly, the following are some of the more important conditions subject to which the General Managers may grant recognition to a union, if there is a need for such a union in any particular establishment :

(i) it must consist of a distinct class of Government employees ;

(ii) all Government employees of the same class must be eligible for membership ;

(iii) it must be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act ;

(iv) its membership should not be less than 15% of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned ;

(v) it should not be sectional. Unions composed either of one category or a limited category of workers should not be recognised ;

(vi) it should not be in the opinion of the Railway Administration, likely to engage itself in subversive activities; and

(vii) It must not be formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group within or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination.

STATEMENT-II

Broad rules for recognition of unions Framed by the Ministry of Defence

A trade union is eligible for recognition provided the following conditions are fulfilled :

(1) Its membership must be confined to workmen employed in the same unit.

(2) It must be representative of workmen employed in the unit. To establish the representative character of the Union, will be deemed sufficient if not less than

15% of the workmen/clerks and/or Supervisors whom the union purports to represent are its members.

(3) Its rules must not provide for the exclusion from its membership of any class of workmen referred to above in clause (2).

(4) A suitable provision regarding the procedure for declaring strike, as per the Model Strike Clause, is to be provided for in the Constitution of the Union.

( ) The rules of the Union should also provide for the holding of a meeting of its executive committee at least once in six months.

(6) It must be registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

(7) The Union shall not maintain a political fund, except with the general or special sanction of the Government of India and subject to such conditions as the Government may impose.

Strike call by Employees of West Bengal Fire Services

7895. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Partial Strike call given by the employees of West Bengal Fire Services in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the employees ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands ; if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Reconstitution of Committee on review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal

7896. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1860 on the 10th June, 1971 and state :

(a) whether all recommendations contained in the remaining four reports submitted earlier by the Review Committee have since been accepted by the Government ; and

(b) the recommendations which have not been accepted and the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Committee have, by and large, been accepted in respect of one more report of the Committee. The remaining three reports are still under consideration. The comments of the West Bengal Government and the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been invited The comments are awaited.

Production of Virginia Flu-Cured Tobacoo

7897. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study about the progress made by Central Government Scheme for more production of tobacco of virginia flu-cured variety, and if so, the result ;

(b) whether Government have considered to extend the operation of the scheme to West Bengal, particularly for Cooch-Behar where virginia leaf tobacco is grown ; and

(c) the reasons for not extending the same facilities in the scheme to West Bengal so long, while the same scheme is applicable to Bihar and Orissa also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. The progress of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the development of Virginia Flu-cured tobacco is being reviewed by the Indian

Tobacco Development Council and the Government of India periodically. As a result of the implementation of this Scheme since 1966-67 cultivation of Virginia Flu-cured Tobacco has been developed on 37,545 acres of land in the Stats of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Exploratory trials are also being conducted in the States of Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Results of the preliminary studies conducted for ascertaining the prospects of producing good quality of V. F. C. Tobacco at the Tobacco Research Station, Dinhatta during 1961-65 seasons as also in the cultivators' fields in Cooch-Behar and Jalpaiguri Districts were not encouraging.

Commission on Agricultural Labour

7898. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to study the conditions of the agricultural labourers in the country and to suggest measures for their welfare and well-being ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Government have already set up a National Commission on Agriculture, one of whose terms of reference is to investigate and report on the problems of small farmers and agricultural labour.

Implementation of settlement with Cantonment Board Employees

7899. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received repeated complaints that the Defence Ministry is not implementing the settlement dated the 22nd November, 1966 between the Cantonment Boards and their employees ; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Ministry of Defence, who are concerned, have intimated that they are not aware of any settlement dated November 22, 1966 between the Cantonment Boards and their employees.

(b) Does not arise.

Acreage of Khas and Benami Land distributed to Landless and small peasants in West Bengal

7900 SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of khas and benami land distributed to the landless and small peasants in the Districts of Burdwan and 24-Parganas of West Bengal during 1969-70 and whether part of the same was again taken forcible possession by the Jotedars and Landlords in 1971 ; and

(b) the steps Government are contemplating to protect these poor peasants in retaining those land in their possession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Banana Production

7901. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given top priority to the production of benana in the programme of food development process ;

(b) whether any State Government has approached the Central Government for the grant of interest-free loans for the development of horticulture , and

(c) if so, the percentage of Banana cultivation in the set up of Horticulture of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) While

banana cultivation is a matter of priority, it would not be correct to say that Government has given it top priority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Steel to Export Oriented Industries

7902. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI M. M. HASHIM :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage export Oriented industries which show higher returns added values from their exports alloting them a special quota of steel and other raw materials ; and

(b) if so, the minimum time lag between the indenting of steel and the actual supply that will be trimmed to still less time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Quotas are no longer allotted. Requests for allocation of priority in despatch of orders booked on the Steel Plants, duly sponsored and recommended by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, are given due consideration by the Steel Priority Committee in the context of the overall availability.

(b) The time lag between indenting and supply from the Main Steel Plants for high priority consumers is about six to nine months.

Educated Unemployed and under-Employed in Kerala

7903. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of educated unemployed and under-employed in Kerala separately ; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to give relief to the unemployed in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise estimates are not known. According to the available information, the number of educated workseekers on the live register of employment exchanges in Kerala was about 1.79 lakhs at the end of 1970.

(b) In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 970 answered on 7.7.1971, which contained details of such schemes in the country (including Kerala).

Visit of Central Team to States to Assess Loss of Crops due to Floods

7904. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team has visited the States and assessed the loss of crops due to floods in each States ; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss of crops in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Central Study Teams for assessing Central assistance for relief and rehabilitation (including relief against crops lost/damaged necessary in the wake of a natural calamity, are organised by the Planning Commission on receipt of requests from State Governments. Such Study Teams have been/are being constituted for visiting the States of Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar to assess the latest flood situation and relief measures. These Teams which include officers from Agriculture Ministry also will visit the three States very shortly after the dates of visits have been agreed to by the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise for the present.

Disputes before Labour Officers

7905. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to statee :

(a) the total number of disputes pending

before the Labour Officers all over the country till the 31st May, 1971, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to dispose of these disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement showing the position, region/State-wise regarding disputes pending in the Central sphere is enclosed.

(b) The Conciliation Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have instructions to dispose of disputes quickly, normally within a period of one month. Further instructions have also been issued for the expeditious disposal of these cases.

Statement

Region/State	No. of disputes pending
(i) Ajmer (States of Rajasthan and Gujarat) ..	40
(ii) Asansol (Coal Belt of West Bengal) .	87
(iii) Bhubaneswar (Orissa State) ..	8
(iv) Bombay (State of Maharashtra and Goa) ..	60
(v) Calcutta (States of West Bengal excluding Asansol Coal Belt and Assam) ..	66
(vi) Dhanbad (State of Bihar) ..	103
(vii) Hyderabad (States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore) ..	24
(viii) Jabalpur (State of Madhya Pradesh) ..	172
(ix) Kanpur (States of U. P., Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi) ..	60
(x) Madras (States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala) ..	49

Package Plan for Expansion of Pepper Cultivation

7906. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had sent a package plan for the expansion of pepper cultivation in the State for the approval of the Government of India ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether Government have approved this package plan ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Financial Assistance given by National Cooperative Development Corporation for Construction of Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh

7907. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi under his Ministry to the various Cooperative Societies in Andhra Pradesh for the construction of Modern Rice Mills through the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., during the last three years ;

(b) the names of the Societies and the amount advanced to each Society and whether the construction is completed or under construction ;

(c) whether any supervision or any precautions were taken by the N. C. D. C. before the particular Society took charge of the Mill from the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. by whom the Mills were constructed for the primary Societies ; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Cooperative Development Corporation does not give any financial assistance direct to any cooperative society. All its assistance for cooperative development programmes is routed

through the concerned State Governments. During the last three years, the Corporation has not given any financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of modern rice mills through the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Complaints of Corruption Against Regional Provident Fund Commissioners.

7908. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several complaints were received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner against various Regional Commissioners ;

(b) if so, whether enquiries were conducted about the charges alleged ; and

(c) the follow-up action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Government have no information regarding complaints against Regional Provident Fund Commissioners, received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

Criticism Regarding Inadequate Expansion of Fishing Industry

7909. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism from various sources that enough is not being done in the country to expand fishing industry ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The scope for fisheries development, the inadequate progress in various sectors of the industry and the need for acceleration of the pace of work in this sphere have been stressed by Members of Parliament, State Governments and the industry.

(b) Government is fully seized of the position both with regard to the potential for development of fisheries in the country and the problems requiring urgent attention. Carefully formulated programmes covering the entire spectrum of activities relating to the development of the fishing industry have been taken up, and these are being constantly reviewed with a view to taking suitable action wherever necessary. The following summarised statement indicates the position :—

Funds : A frequent complaint has been that the funds allocated for fisheries development are inadequate. The provision for fisheries in successive five-year Plans has, however, been progressively increased as follows :

First Plan	Rs. 5 13	crores.
Second plan	Rs. 12.26	crores.
Third Plan	Rs. 28.58	crores.
Fourth Plan	Rs. 83.57	crores.

In addition, institutional finance is becoming increasingly available for fisheries projects. Some projects have already received substantial loans from the Agriculture Refinance Corporation, and several State Governments are formulating projects on similar lines. The question of amending the Reserve Bank of India Act and the Agriculture Refinance Corporation Act to facilitate the flow of institutional finance to fisheries on per with Agriculture has also been taken up.

Coastal Fishing : In the first three Plans, the accent was on mechanisation of coastal fishing. By the beginning of the Fourth Plan, 7, 698 mechanised boats had been introducted. The Fourth Plan envisages introduction of 5,500 additional mechanised boats. Largely, as a result of this programme, it has been possible to raise the production of marine fish from 6.84 lakh tonnes in 1961 to 10.75 lakh tonnes in 1970. The value of the exports of marine products has also risen from Rs. 2.9 crores in 1961 to Rs. 35.54 crores in 1970. The problems connected with the mechanisation programme—evolution of improved designs of

boats and gear, improvement of the quality of engines, alternatives to wood for construction of hulls etc.—are receiving continuing attention by research institutions and technical Committees. A string of harbours is being provided around the coast to facilitate efficient operation of mechanised vessels and to serve as focal points for ancillary industries. The harbour facilities are being provided under a Centrally sponsored Scheme for which a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan.

Deep Sea Fishing : It has been urged in several quarters that more attention should be paid to Deep Sea Fishing, not only because of the rich potential of deep water resources, but also because coastal resources in some areas are already being exploited to the maximum extent consistent with the available resources in these areas. Particular concern has been expressed regarding the problem of acquiring suitable vessels and expertise for Deep See Fishing, and the absence of harbour facilities.

While the programme of mechanisation of the coastal fishing industry is being continued in the Fourth Plan, increased attention is being given to the development of deep sea fishing A provision of Rs. 19.5 crores (including Rs. 6 crores for fishing harbours at minor ports) has been made in the Fourth Plan for provision of harbours which will facilitate efficient operation not only of the mechanised boats but also of larger deep sea fishing vessels. Large harbours have already been sanctioned at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin, Tuticorin and Vizhinjom. Smaller harbours have been sanctioned at 8 sites. The requirements of vessels for deep sea fishing are being met by a suitable balancing of imports against indigenous construction. While import of a limited number of vessels by the industry has been permitted, the indigenous ship building industry has been encouraged to develop expertise in construction of deep sea fishing vessels. A scheme of subsidy for indigenously constructed deep see steel fishing vessels has been introduced. Deep Sea Fishing has also been listed among the industries in which foreign collaboration is admissible, and the terms and conditions of foreign collaboration in deep sea fishing projects are being formulated. The Central Government is also expanding the organisations for survey of marine resources and training of personnel of deep sea fishing vessels. The Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation which carries out exploration of marine resources is being strengthened by the addition of 23 vessels. Eight new bases for exploratory surveys are being established. The Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives has its headquarters at Cochin and a Unit at Madras. Operatives of deep sea fishing vessels are trained at this Institute.

Inland Fisheries : In the Inland Sector also, several schemes for production of fish seed by collection and induced breeding, establishment of nurseries, and demonstration fish farms, development of reservoirs etc. have been taken up. Out of the total provisions of Rs. 83.31 crores for fisheries development in the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 14.33 crores has been earmarked for inland fisheries. The inland fish production has risen from 2.77 lakh tonnes in 1961 to 6 71 lakh tonnes in 1970

Research : The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute and the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology are conducting programmes of research on a variety of subjects having a bearing on fisheries development. The Marine Research Institute conducts research on the various species of fish, the distribution pattern of fish stocks and environmental factors The Inland Fisheries Institue conducts research on the breeding of fish and improved techniques of culture. The Inststute of Technology is working on improvements in fishing craft and gear and methods of fish handing and processing.

High Price of Indian Fertiliser

7910. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether in spite of cheap labour, the prices of fertilisers in India are highest in the World;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof;

(c) Whether Government propose to bring down the price level of fertiliser to subsidise it; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices of fertilisers in India are relatively higher than in other countries. The cost of domestic production is unfortunately high. The fertiliser industry is highly capital-intensive. Due to various factors like the high cost of imported machinery, raw materials and in some cases, the purchase of the latest process know-how, the cost of production of the fertilisers and hence their prices to the consumers, are high. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to effect reduction in costs (a) by maximum utilisation of installed capacities, (b) by establishing production in large-sized units dictated by economics of scale and (c) by adoption of the latest production techniques in order to ensure highest levels of production efficiency, and to bring down the costs.

(c) It has always been the endeavour of the Government to fix the Pool prices of imported fertilisers as low as possible. It is hoped that with the adoption of the latest production techniques, by ensuring highest levels of production efficiency and with the expansion of the existing units, the cost of production and hence the price of fertilisers would come down.

The Government do not propose to give any Subsidy on the prices of fertilisers. Fertilisers are, however, sold to the consumers at uniform railhead prices throughout the country.

(d) The National Development Council has laid down that the agricultural inputs including fertilisers should not be subsidised and that the farmer should be encouraged through an incentive price for the produce.

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Central Wage Board on Cotton Textile Industry in Mysore State

7911. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Central Wage Board recommendations on Cotton Textile Industry have not been implemented by a number of cotton textile mills in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names of the mills where the Wage Board recommendations have not been implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). According to information received from the Government of Mysore, six mills (names are given in the enclosed statement) had not implemented the recommendations. The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily. Efforts, however, continue to be made to secure implementation through persuasion and advice.

Statement

S. No.	Names of the Mills which have not implemented the recommendations.
1	2
1	Sri. Chandrodaya Mills, Davangere.
2.	Bellary Spg. & Wvg., Co. Ltd., Bellary.
3	Mahadeva Textile Mill, Hubli.
4.	Nandi Hasbi Textile Mills (P) Ltd., Nargund.
5.	Doddaballapur Spinning Mills, Doddaballapur.
6	Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore.

भूदान आनदोलन के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को वितरित भूमि

7912. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश में भूदान आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त हुई है और कितने एकड़ भूमि का भूमिहीन लोगों मे इस बीच वितरण कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक राज्य मे प्राप्त तथा उसमे वितरित भूमि सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे के विवरण की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या प्राप्त की गई भूमि अधिकांशतः उपयोगी तथा उपजाऊ नहीं है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) गवर्नमेंट मंच से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1,691,019 हेक्टार भूमि का दान किया गया है । इसमें से 476048 हैक्टार भूमि, भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में बांटी जा चुकी बताई जाती है ।

(ख) भूदान एक भूमि दान और भूमि वितरण के लिये सर्वोदय विचारधारा पर आधारित श्री विनोबा भावे के नेतृत्व में एक गैर सरकारी स्वैच्छिक आन्दोलन है । उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, राज्य जहां भूमि दान हुआ है, नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

राज्य	(हैक्टार हजारों में)
बिहार	857.2
उत्तर प्रदेश	176.9
राजस्थान	170.8
मध्य प्रदेश	162.0
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	96.8
उड़ीसा	68 0
महाराष्ट्र	54.5
गुजरात	41.2
तमिलनाडु	32.0

(ग) यह बताया गया है कि 750,096 हैक्टार भूमि काश्त योग्य नहीं है ।

Export of Rice from Andhra Pradesh to other States

7913. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rice not meant for export has been exported from Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh to other States which are not in Southern zone;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this export; and

(c) whether the Millers and dealers who were exporting have fulfilled their levy quota even if on incentive basis before permitting to export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A report has been called from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and is still awaited. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले खान यंत्रीकरण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

7914. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा चलाए जाने वाले खान यंत्रीकरण प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने कर्मचारियों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिलाने की कुछ व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष के दौरान इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या थी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के निमित्त भुरकुण्डा (बिहार) और कुरासिया (मध्य प्रदेश) में दो खान यन्त्रीकरण प्रशिक्षण संस्थान संचालित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam

7915. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working at present in the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the number of employees belonging to Andhra Pradesh and other various States working there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) At present, 1447 employees, including 97 trainees, are working in Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam.

(b) We do not have statistics of employees with reference to their place of birth or domicile in public sector undertakings. However, recruitment to posts carrying a salary of less than Rs. 500 per month is done through the local employment exchanges and in selection preference is given to persons displaced from the lands acquired for the project or scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This procedure provides a pronounced weightage to the recruitment of local persons.

Seed Processing Plants in Mysore

7916. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State.

(a) the number of processing plants so far set up by the Seeds Corporation in the Mysore State; and

(b) the quantity of seeds processed by the plants after recent harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) So far, the National Seeds Corporation has set up three processing plants in the Mysore State.

(b) The total quantity of seeds processed by these plants in 1970-71 is 3815 quintals, and in the quarter ending June 30, 1971, 1586 quintals.

Seed Processing Plants set up in Bihar

7917. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

(a) the total number of processing plants so far set up by the Seeds Corporation in Bihar; and

(b) the quantity of seeds processed by the plants after recent harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) So far, the National Seeds Corporation has set up two processing plants in Bihar.

(b) The total quantity of seeds processed by the plants in 1970-71 is 2548.34 quintals. In the quarter ending 30th June, 1971, 879 quintals of seeds were processed at these plants.

Contracts of supply of Refractories to Bokaro Steel Plant

7918. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some contracts were given to the companies for the supply of refractories to the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of the companies and their terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Initially orders for the supply of refractories required for completion of the Ist Stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant were awarded to indigenous refractory manufacturers except for a small quantity of 4,130 tonnes of carbon blocks and paste. Where the supplies were not expected to be received according to the construction schedule or to specifications, alternative arrangements for importing these refractories had to be made. The present position is that out of the requirement of 212,086 tonnes of refractories 67,230 tonnes are being imported and the rest are to be supplied indigenously.

(b) The names of the indigenous suppliers and the total quantity ordered on them are indicated below: —

S. No.	Name of the Company	Total quantity ordered (in tonnes)
1.	Orissa Cement Ltd.,	79,578
2.	Kumardhubi Fireclay and Silica Works Ltd.	16,430
3.	Reliance Firebricks and Potteries.	2,356
4.	Nagrath Firebricks.	855
5.	Bhupal Mining Works.	6,511
6.	Jharia Firebricks and Pottery Works Ltd.	6,994
7.	India Refractories	22,608
8.	Belpahar Refractories Ltd.	12,589
9.	Burn and Company Ltd.	743
10.	Aloke Refractories	1,712
11.	Maithon Mineral Industries.	100
12.	Behar Potteries.	621
13.	Orissa Industries Ltd.	11,433
14.	Bharat Firebricks & Pottery Works.	1.69and 2,501 Nos.
15.	Caledonian Jute Mills Co.	4,889 Nos.
16.	Harry Refractory and Ceramic Works.	196
17.	Bengal Bihar Firebricks and Pottery Works (P) Ltd.	6,750
18.	India Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd.	46,100

(This excludes suppliers on whom the tonnage ordered is less than 100 tonnes).

The general conditions of contract apply to all the contracts for supply of refractories, except to the extent that these are modified for special reasons. In accordance with these conditions, 90% payment is made against Inspection Note and proof of despatch, and the balance 10% within one month from the date of receipt and acceptance of materials at the project site. Liquidated damages for failure to supply provide a ceiling up to 10%, during which the delivery is in arrears. Relaxations have been made in individual cases on merits, which include waiver of security deposit, lowering the limit of liquidated damages and advance payments varying against suitable bank guarantees.

Free Entertainment of Government Officers at Hindustan Steel Limited Guest Houses

7919. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officers on duty are entertained free at Hindustan Steel Limited Guest Houses; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Ordinarily the facility of free board and lodging is provided by Hindustan Steel Ltd. in its Guest Houses at the Plant sites and at Ranchi to such of the Central & State Government officers as visit Steel Plants/Units in connection with the work of the Company and are treated as guests of the Company. According to the Central Government T. A. Rules, when provided with free board and lodging such officers can draw only 1/4th of the daily allowance otherwise admissible to them.

(b) The total amount spent by the Company on this account at all such guest during the three years, 1968-69 to 1970-71, came to about Rs. 1,85,900/-.

Authority for Administrative Control on Bangla Desh Refugees

7920. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the

refugees going to different States will be under the control of State Governments or under Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The refugees who are being dispersed outside the border States will be accommodated in Central Camps under the administrative control of the Government of India.

Request from Tamil Nadu for Import of Stud Bulls

7921. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Centre to release the necessary foreign exchange for the import of 95 stud bulls from abroad ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No specific request for release of foreign exchange for the import of 95 stud bulls has so far been received from Government of Tamil Nadu. In reply to enquiries made of all State Governments, the State Governments have intimated a requirement of 85 males of Jersey, Friesian, Brown Swiss and Red Dane breeds for the year 1971-72. This request will be considered by the Government of India on receipt of the request from other States.

(b) Question does not arise.

Taking over of Cattle farm at Alamadhi Madras

7922. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over the cattle farm at Alamadi near Madras and run a buffalo farm there as a central project ;

(b) if so, the main details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ; and

(d) when it is likely to be taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have sanctioned a Project for establishment of a Central Cattle Breeding Farm for Murrah Buffallo at Alamadhi (Tamil Nadu) at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.91 lakhs during the Fourth PlanPeriod *i. e.* from 1970-71 to 1973-74, on a site given by Tamil Nadu Government. The main objectives of this Farm are as under :

(i) Progressive genetic improvement of the breed of Murrah Buffaloes by scientific selection and mating system ;

(ii) Testing of bulls to make available proven sires for improvement of Murrah buffaloes at State Livestock Farms, etc.

(iii) Production and distribution of superior Murrah buffaloes for breeding at Key Village blocks, ICD projects, A. I. Centres etc.

(iv) Providing Murrah bulls and semen of superior bulls to State Cattle Development Schemes around.

(v) Production and supply of seeds and planting of material high yielding varieties of fodder crops in areas around the farm.

(vi) Demonstration of scientific breeding and farm management practices to both technical personnel and others in this region.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have agreed to hand over their 'Salvage of Dry Cows Farm, at Alamadhi to the Central Government for the purpose.

(d) The farm will be taken over as necessary formalities are completed. These are expected to be completed soon.

Royalty due to Selected Kajora Jambad Colliery in West Bengal

7923. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of royalty due from

the selected Kajora Jambad Colliery (Selected Kajora Coal Co.) in West Benal ; and

(b) the steps by Government to realise the amount :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The total amount of royalty due, including interest, to the Government of West Bengal from the selected Kajora Jambad Colliery, as on 31.3.71, was about Rs. 9 lakhs.

(b) The State Government are taking steps for realisation of royalty under the Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act.

Target of Vegetable Oils Fixed for Third Plan

7924. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether overall output of vegetable oils has not come up near the targets fixed for the Third Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The target for the production of major oilseeds was fixed at 99.6 lakh tonnes for the Third Plan. This target has not been achieved. Therefore, the availability of oil has also not come up to the anticipated levels.

Alleged Distress Sale of Girls in Kamrup District of Assam

7925. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a section of press that distress sale of girls took place at Baramchari and Kaklabari villages of District Kamrup, Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam has reported that the allegations made therein are baseless.

Unsold Stock of Butter and Ghee with D.M.S. Becoming Unfit for Human Consumption

7926. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 30 tons of white butter lying in stock since 1962 in Delhi Milk Scheme have gone bad and unfit for human consumption ;

(b) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities are trying to sell it at a very low price ;

(c) whether 100 tins of ghee are also lying unsold in Delhi Milk Scheme since 1962 ; and

(d) if so, how much amount is involved and action Government have taken or propose to take against the negligent officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Activities of Geological Survey of India in Kerala Circle

7927. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the activities of the Geological Survey of India in Kerala Circle is at a low ebb at present ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to revitalise the set up of the Kerala Circle of the Geological Survey of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The tempo of activities of the Geological Survey of India including the State of Kerala has been increasing generally and will increase further during the remaining period of the

Fourth Plan. During the present investigations in the State of Kerala, emphasis is being put on bauxite, iron ore, limestone, graphite, clay, etc. as the State Government is anxious to develop some of these deposits at the earliest.

Posting of Office Bearers of Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association

7928. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased th state:

(a) whether some of the office-bearers of the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association, particularly the General Secretary is not posted with the appropriate Department with reference to the number of fishing seamen members; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Three vessels of the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation were transferred in 1966 and 1967 to the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives along with the Staff. Both the organisations are under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The General Secretary of the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association was among the members of the Staff transferred to the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives along with the vessel M. V. Tarpon, in 1967. No transfer of station was involved as the vessels were stationed at Cochin even prior to the transfer. The majority of fishing seamen are with the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation. The Units of this Organisation are spread over four centres—Bombay, Cochin, Vizakhapatnam and Tuticorin. Cochin is, however, the main centre for Central Government fishing vessels, as in addition to a unit of the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation the Indo-Norwegian Project as well as the main unit of the Central Institute of Fisheries Organisations are located here. No representation for re-transfer of the General Secretary of the Association to the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation has been received. On the contrary he has represented against re-transfer.

Activities of Central Government Fishing Seamens' Association

7929. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Central Government Fishing Seamens' Association have affected the working of the Fishing Organisations of the Government;

(b) whether the above Association was wrongly registered as a Trade Union;

(c) if so, whether steps have been taken to cancel the registration and withdraw the recognition; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of the Office bearers of the Association are engaged in maligning responsible officials of the Fisheries Organisation of the Government of India affecting the morale of such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Central Government Fishing Seamens' Association has been making representations in connection with the conditions of service of the staff of Government vessels. In connection with their demands the Association launched an agitation in January and February this year. The agitation took the form of observance of "demand day" and boycott of salaries on 1. 2. 71. Discussions were held with the Association and the agitation was withdrawn. No untoward incidents were reported, and the Fishing Organisations have been functioning normally.

(b) and (c). Under Section 8 of the Trade Union Act, discretion in regard to recognition of Trade Unions is statutory vested in the Registrar of Trade Unions. An Association does not require the consent of Government either to apply for or obtain recognition under the Trade Union Act. There is no proposal under consideration either to move for cancellation of the registration or withdraw recognition from the Association. In the context of recent ruling to the effect that some of the Fisheries Organisations under the Government of India are not engaged in 'trade' or 'Industry, the

legal and constitutional aspects of the matter are being examined for such action as may be required.

(d) Complaints against the attitude or actions of Officials have been made by office bearers of the Association in pressing the demands of the Association or in connection with the functioning of the various Organisations. Such references are dealt with under established administrative procedures. The question of the morale of officials being affected does not, therefore, arise. The functioning of the Organisations does not reflect any lowering of morale.

Pay Scales of Administrative Officers in Fisheries Organisations

7930. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scales of pay of Administrative Officers of the Fisheries Organisations of the Government of India are very low as compared to all other similar posts in all the establishments of the Government ;

(b) whether the scales of pay for corresponding posts in Indian Council of Agricultural Research have since been revised or new higher posts created and present incumbents accommodated ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to revise the scales of pay of Administrative Officers of Fisheries Organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The scale of pay for the post of Administrative Officer in Fisheries organisations is Rs. 350-575. The scales of pay of posts with similar designations in other organisations generally range from Rs. 350-900 or Rs. 400-950.

(b) Two temporary posts of Administrative Officers in a higher scale of pay (*viz.* Rs. 350-900) were created, under the ICAR, one in 1969 and another in 1970. The incumbents of the lower posts were accommodated against these posts in the higher scale. Three posts in the higher scale of pay of Rs. 400-950 have been created in 1971. Out of these three posts one post has been filled up by selection through a duly constituted Selection Commitee There is no specific provision in the rules for appointment of the incumbents of lower posts in the newly created posts. The remaining posts will be filled up by selection through a duly constituted Selection Committee. The incumbents of the lower posts will also be considered if eligible.

(c) A proposal for the upgradation of the scale of pay of the post of Administrative Officer in one of the Fisheries Organisations was under consideration. The matter was, however, not processed to a conclusion in view of a general ban on revision of pay scales which was being extended from time to time. Review of the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees is already under the consideration of the Third Pay Commission constituted by the Government of India in April, 1970. The position in regard to the pay scale of the Administrative Officers in the Fisheries Organisations has been brought to the notice of the Third Pay Commission.

हरिजनों में खेती योग्य सामुहिक भूमि तथा परती भूमि के वितरण के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र सरकार का निदेश

7931. **श्री राम भगत पासवान :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरिजनों मे कृषि योग्य सामूहिक भूमि तथा परती भूमि के वितरण के सम्बन्ध मे कोई निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश जारी किये गये हैं ;

(ग) हरिजनो मे ऐसे भूमि के आवंटन का सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उस अधिनियम का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसमे ऐसी भूमि के निर्धन हरिजनों से वितरण का उपबन्ध है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) कृषि योग्य भूमि तथा अन्य कृषि योग्य बेकार उपलब्ध भूमि का वितरण करना और उसमें अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को वितरित करने के लिये प्राथमिकता देना राज्य सरकारों की अपनी नीति है।

(ख) भूमि राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, राज्य सरकारों को कोई निदेश जारी करने का प्रश्न ही नही होता। तथापि, प्रधान मंत्री एवं कृषि मंत्री ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि भूमिहीन व्यक्तियो को भूमि का शीघ्र वितरण किया जाये और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें सब उपलब्ध भूमि के शीघ्र वितरण का प्रयत्न कर रही है। अब तक विभिन्न राज्यो द्वारा 57 लाख हैक्टार परती भूमि का वितरण किया गया है।

(घ) परती भूमि का वितरण, भूमि आवंटन नियम तथा कार्यकारी आदेशों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है।

Full-Time Director for Central Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam

7932. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director, Fisheries Institute, Mandapam is stationed at Ernakulam far away from the Institute, resulting in inadequate attention being given to both the Ernakulam and Mandapam offices and causing delays in the day to day matters ;

(b) if so, the steps under contemplation of the Government to appoint a full time Director to the Mandapam Institute for its efficient functioning ;

(c) whether the present Director has the requisite qualifications to look after the Fisheries Institute at Mandapam with Zoology background ; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to develop this Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Director of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is stationed at Ernakulam which is the headquarters of the Institute. There is a Deputy Director stationed at Mandapam who has been vested with sufficient powers in order to carry on the administration of that branch of the Institute smoothly. The present arrangement does not result in delays in the day-to-day matters.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present Director was selected in an open competition since he was found to be fully qualified.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken action to strengthen the research activities of the Institute, particularly along the East coast, during the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the proposals made by the Institute in this direction have been approved.

Shifting of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute from Mandapam in Tamil Nadu

7933. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute from Mandapam in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The headquarters of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has already been transferred from Mandapam to Cochin without in any way affecting the research work already going on at Mandapam.

(b) The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute had its headquarters at Mandapam Camp. The Estimates Committee (1967-68) of the Fourth Lok Sabha visited the Institute in September, 1967 and were of the view that

marine fisheries being essentially capture fisheries, all the basic research has to be carried out necessarily in the areas of occurrence of the fisheries. The research worker has to be where the fish and fisheries are distributed. The Marine Fisheries Research Institute should necessarily be located nearest to important centres of fishing with facilities for reception of sea-going research and exploratory vessels as a *sine-quo-non* Taking these aspects into consideration, the Estimates Committee in their thirty sixth report recommended the shifting of the headquarters either to Cochin, Madras or Tuticorin. The Committee also felt that since this Institute held a pivotal position for research in marine fisheries, it should be located at a central place and had it been located centrally. It would have made greater impact on research and its output in physical terms would have been greater. On the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, the I. C. A. R. constituted an Expert Committee to examine the question in all its aspects. The Committee by a majority recommended the shifting of the headquarters of the Institute from Mandapam Camp to Cochin in order to facilitate the proper development of the Institute. This recommendation was accepted and implemented by the Council. However, only the Director and minimum administrative staff have been transferred from Mandapam to Cochin. Steps are also taken to ensure that the research work at Mandapam or on the eastern coast as such will not be neglected in any way. In fact, the programme of research has been considerably strengthened during the last one year.

आल इंडिया कमशियल क्लर्क्स एसोसियेसन, अजमेर द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

7934. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया कमशियल क्लर्क्स एसोसियेशन, अजमेर ने अजमेर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पार्सल कार्यालय और बुकिंग कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की अपर्याप्त संख्या के बारे में श्रम आयुक्त, अजमेर को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) क्या श्रम आयुक्त, अजमेर ने दोनों कार्यालयों में एक सप्ताह तक वहां के कार्य का अध्ययन किया था और उसके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त एसोसिएशन द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन तथा श्रम आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) श्रम विभाग (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर के कार्यालय में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विचाराधीन विवादों की संख्या कितनी है और ये विवाद किन तिथियों को श्रम विभाग को सौपे गये थे ; और

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित विवाद हल हो गया है ; यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Arrears of E. P. F. in Bihar Factories and Establishments

7935. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Employees Provident Fund contributions in Bihar region as on the 31st March, 1971, establishment/factory-wise; and

(b) whether Central Government have approached the State Government of Bihar for expeditious realization of the arrear amount and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the

Central Government. The Provident Fund reported as under :—

(a) As on the 31st March, 1971 a sum of about Rs. 47.15 lakhs was due from the employers of defaulting unexempted establishments of Bihar Region on account of the employers' and employee's share of provident fund contributions as well as arrears of accumulations on cancellation of exemption. The amount in default in respect of each defaulting establishment is not readily available. However, a statement showing the provident fund amount in default in respect of major defaulting unexempted establishments of Bihar Region whose dues were more than Rs. one lakh as on 31-3-1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-914/71]

(b) The question of expeditious disposal of prosecution cases against defaulting establishments has been taken up by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner with the Bihar Government towards the end of June, 1971.

Cases under E. P. F. in Bihar

7936. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of criminal cases under the Employees Provident Funds Act in Bihar region had been filed against Mica Mines owners in one lump and at one time with the result that several cases are against the same accused ;

(b) if so, the name of the accused, the period of default and the date of filing of the cases ;

(c) whether the cases were not filed immediately after the default in payment of Provident Fund contributions but the Regional Commissioner filed cases after a lapse of 8 years ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. RHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Yes. As the default in respect of each month constitutes an offence, a large number of cases may have been filed against the employer of the same un-exempted establishment.

(b) A statement showing the names of the accused, the period of default and the date of filing the cases in respect of Mica Mines in Bihar Region is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* L.T.—915/71].

(c) and (d). Initially persuasive method were adopted and when they were exhausted prosecution cases were filed after obtaining sanction from the State Government.

Merger of E. P. F., C. M. P. F. and E. S. I. Schemes

7937. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the merger of Employees' Provident Funds Organisation, Coal Mines Provident Funds and Employees' State Insurance Scheme is in the offing :

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to work out the details for comprehensive amendments in the existing Acts ; if so, its terms of reference and whether any report interim or otherwise has been submitted by it ; and

(c) the preventive steps being taken to maintain the inter-seniority of the staff and officers of the three organisations after such merger ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). In order to come to a decision on the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour to evolve an Integrated Scheme of Social Security, a Working Group was set up in December, 1969, which suggested integration of all Social Security Schemes as an ultimate objective. A Special Officer has been appointed to examine the legal, administrative and organisational matters connected with the integration of Social Security Schemes

in a comprehensive manner and to prepare a blue-print of integration. No report, interim or otherwise, has yet been received.

Complaints Against Regional Provident Fund Commissioners

7938. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several cases of complaints have been received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner against various Regional Commissioners from general public and Members of Parliament ;

(b) if so, the nature and particulars of complaints against each individual Commissioner, received during the last three years ; and

(c) the steps being contemplated in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c), The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Government have no information regarding complaints against Regional Prevident Fund Commissioners received by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

Setting up of continuous Casting Plant in Andhra Pradesh

7939. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the main features, such as cost, production capacity and employment potential of the proposed Demonstration Project for the production of iron being set up by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh with the financial and technical assistance from United Nations Development Project ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation applied to the Centre for licence for "Continuous Casting Plant" ; and

(c) if so, the response of the Centre thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation propose to set up a demonstration plant for the manufacture of foundry pig iron with United Nations Development Programme assistance. The proposal envisage manufacture of foundry pig iron by using raw non-coking coal as the reductant/fuel. The proposed capacity of this Unit is 50 tonnes per day. The total project cost has been indicated to be Rs. 2.35 crores, involving assistance from United Nations Development Programme of about Rs. 1.12 crores. The total employment Potential of this project is not given in the feasibility report.

(b) and (c). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have submitted an Industrial Licence application recently for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild steel/high carbon steel billets and 20,000 tonnes of mild steel/high carbon wire rods per annum. The application is being processed.

Representation from Employees of Central Warehousing Corporation (South Region) against victimisation

7940. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the Employees of the Central warehousing Corporation (South Region) against victimisation ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Employees' Union, it was alleged that the tsansfer of some of office bearers had resulted in victimisation. The matter was inquired into. It was found that transfers of office-bearers in question were done on administrative grounds and in public interest and did not amount to victimisation. However, Management of the Central Warehousing Corporation was requested to discuss and explain the position to the representatives of the Union

who held the discussion with the Management and the matter has been mutually settled for the time being.

Shortage of Steel in Kerala

7941. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 90 steel *furniture factories* in Kerala have been closed down due to shortage of supply of the steel materials, particularly the CR Sheets ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the supply of of steel material to these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Due to general shortage of steel, industrial units including furniture factories may be facing difficulties to some extent in all parts of the country including Kerala. Government, however, have no readily available information regarding the closure of steel furniture factories in Kerala due to shortage of steel.

(b) All efforts are being made to raise production in our Steel Plants and to clear imports to the extent required.

बिहार में पुनर्बेलन मिलें

7942. **श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में वर्ष 1965 तक कितनी पुनर्बेलन मिले थी और इस समय कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या है और वे कहां कहां स्थित है ;

(ख) उनमे से प्रत्येक की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक को प्रति वर्ष कितना कच्चा माल सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक पुनर्बेलन मिल को उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार कच्चा माल दिया जाता है ; और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि प्रत्येक उक्त मिल की उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार कच्चा माल सप्लाई किया जाय सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क) से (ग). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Service Conditions in M. P.'s Canteens at South and North Avenues, New Delhi

7943. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the service conditions that are existing in M. P.'s Canteens both at South and North Avenues ; and

(b) the number of workers employed in each of these canteens ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The MPs' canteens at South Avenue and North Avenue are run by private caterers. There are no written rules at these canteens governing the service conditions of the employees. It has been reported to Government that the employees in the canteen at North Avenue are paid wages varying from 50 to Rs. 100 with free board and lodging, and that hours of work and leave entitlement etc. are according to the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954. At the canteen at South Avenue, the caterer claims to be employing only casual labour on daily rates of wages.

(b) The number of workers employed in the South Avenue and North Avenue canteens is 8 and 11 respectively.

Arrears of Employees Provident Fund with Mica Mines Companies

7944. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the leading Mica mine companies like M/S. Christean Mica Industries,

Domchanch and M/s. C. H. (P) Ltd. P. O. Jhumritilaiya are habitual defaulters under the Employees' Provident Fund in Bihar region ;

(b) whether the above noted companies and others have not deposited even the workers' share of Provident Fund contributions which have been deducted from their salaries ; if so, the arrear amount involved ;

(c) whether criminal cases under Sec. 406 and 409 I. P. C. have ever been filed against them ; if so, when and the particulars thereof ;

(d) whether some of the cases filed under Sec. 406 and 409 I. P. C. in Bihar region for P. F. default have failed because of irregularities in the complaint petition itself and if so, the particulars of the cases having failed ; and

(e) the action being taken against those erring and irresponsible officers on whose account those cases failed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (e). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Azhikode (Ernakulam) Sea Mouth closed due to deposit of Silt

7945. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Azhikode (Ernakulam) sea mouth has closed due to the deposit of silt and the entire fishing industry of the area has come to a stand still ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the silt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A sand bar has formed at the entrance of the Azhikode Sea Mouth. As a result fishing vessels have to take a circuitouts route to the sea. This has adversely affected fishing activity in the area, and there have been representations from the fishing industry in this connection.

(b) The Government of Kerala have been making efforts to obtain a dredger on loan from the Cochin Port Trust and other organisations. As there is a shortage of dredgers, and available dredgers which are suitable for this work are heavily committed on other important projects, it has not been possible to obtain a dredger so far. The Government of Kerala have since finalised arrangements to purchase a dredger at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.5 crores. Pending manufacture of the dredger, efforts are being continued to obtain a dredger on loan.

मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस उज्जैन

7946. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहन प्रिंटिग प्रेस, उज्जैन तथा दैनिक "अवन्तिका" की ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के अशदानो की कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिबे सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या दैनिक "अवन्तिका" तथा उक्त प्रेस के प्रबन्धक अपने कर्मचारियो को स्थायी नही करते, जिससे कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अशदान जमा न करवाने पड़ें और यदि हा, तो इस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने कां विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) . कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन की जिम्मेवारी कमंचारी भविष्य निधि और .परिवारिक पेन्शन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन बनाये गये न्यासियों के केंद्रीय मंडल की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नही है ।

(क) और (ख) . भविष्य निधि के प्राधिकारियो ने सूचना दी है कि मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस

उज्जैन और दैनिक "अवन्तिका" पर इस समय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और पारिवारिक पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 लागू नही होता ।

Wage rate of Agricultural Labour in Gujarat

7947. SHRI JADEJA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the wage rate of a rural labourer in Gujarat;

(b) the Central wage rate of a rural labourer; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring the wage rate of Gujarat at par with that of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) According to the available information, minimum wage rates ranging from Rs. 1.25 per day and Rs. 3.00 per day for different areas in the State, were notified by the Government of Gujarat in December, 1967 in respect of employment in Agriculture.

(b) The minimum wage rates notified by the Central Government in May, 1969 range between Rs. 2.50 per day and Rs. 3.40 per day, for different areas in Gujarat

(c) This may be one of the factors to be kept in view at the time of the next revision of minimum rates of wages.

Impact of Dislocation of Steel Supplies due to Collapse of Roof in Steel Melting Shop of Rourkela Steel Plant

7948. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering ways to reduce the impact of dislocation of Steel supplies following the collapse of the roof in the steel melting shop in Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to cover the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An assessment is being made of the likely shortfall in production of steel, which would arise as a result of the mishap at Rourkela.

(b) Imports will be made to the extent considered necessary in the light of the assessment, subject to the constraints of foreign exchange.

Removal of Truck Adda from Grave Yard near Malkaganj, Delhi

7949. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10269 on the 19th May, 1970 regarding removal of truck Adda from the Grave Yard near Malkaganj, Delhi and state:

(a) whether different influential parties are trying to delay the matter when the case is pending since 1965; and

(b) whether the person concerned, who rented the place without authority, has been arrested?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Enquiries made from the Delhi Administration reveal that the Government have no information in this respect.

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of Shops in Indra Market Delhi after Normal working hours

7950. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9657 on the 14th May, 1970 regarding opening of shops in Indra Market, Delhi after normal working hours and state:

(a) the number of times these shops were checked by the Inspector and the particulars of the dates and the time of checking the shops; and

(b) the particulars of the action taken on the shops which are open 24 hours causing great hardship and nuisance to the residents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Date of Inspection	No. of challans	No. of disposal of challans so far	Amount of Fine
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
21.5.70	3	1	30.00
23.6.70	3	3	100.00
7.7.70	1	1	35 00
26.7.70	1	1	40.00
29.7.70	1	1	30.00
9 8.70	1	1	40.00
13.8.70	3	1	40.00
15.8.70	1	—	—
26.8.70	1	—	—
2 9.70	1	1	25 00
15 9.70	6	5	145 00
24.9.70	2	2	30.00
19 12 70	3	1	40 00
26.1.71	1	1	45.00
12.6.71	5	4	120.00
18.7.71	2	—	—
Total : 16	35	23	720.00

Note : Inspection carried out at 8.45 P. M. or afterwards on the above dates.

Losses Incurred by State-owned Tubewells in Punjab

7951. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press news appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 25th July, 1971 to the effect that State-owned tubewells in Punjab have been incurring heavy losses because of defective planning, wrong selection of sites and corruption among the operational staff ;

(b) whether on an average the loss per tubewell increased from Rs. 604 in 1962-63 to Rs. 4905 in 1966-67 ;

(c) whether a survey in this regard has been conducted by any of the agency of the Central Government or the State Government ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) the reaction of Central Government thereto and the action taken to improve the situation and the steps taken against the persons responsible for the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, when received.

(e) The reaction of the Central Government will be known after the required information has been received and examined.

Exploration of Diamond Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

7952. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has completed the exploration of diamond deposits at Vajrakarur in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh , and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) . (a) and (b). The detailed geological and geophysical investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India for diamond in Wajrakarur, Anantapur district during 1961-63 have proved the existence of two pipe rocks near Wajrakarur and two near Lattavaram villages. The bulk samples obtained from pipe rock No. 1 in Wajrakarur have yielded twentyone diamonds weighing 22.42 carats so far. One of these diamonds weighed 9.456 carats. The work is still in progress and expected to be completed by 1973.

Permission for Exploitation of Gold Deposits by Government of Andhra Pradesh

7953. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked the Centre to permit them to exploit, on the pattern of Hattea Gold Mines of Mysore, the Gold deposits of Ramagiri in Anantapur District ; and

(b) if so, whether the permission has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had in the beginning shown some interest in the exploitation of the Ramagiri Gold deposits by the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corpn. But after further consideration, they have intimated their inability to take up exploitation of these deposits.

(b) Does not arise.

Starting of a Spices Research Station at Calient and Citrus Research Station in Wynad, Kerala

7954. SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is contemplating to start a spices Research Station in Calicut and a Citrus Research Station in Wynad, Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the main features of these schemes and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated project for the establishment of a Central Spices Research Institute during the Fourth Plan period at an estimated cost of about Rs. 50 lakhs. This Institute will have the following divisions to take up intensive research on the important spices grown in the country :

Division of Genetics.

Division of Plant Pathology.

Division of Entomology.

Division of Soil, Agricultural Chemistry and Agronomy.

This Institute, when established, will become the main centre of research on the large varieties of spices. While basic research on these crops will be done mostly at this Institute the institute will also be having a programme of problem—oriented and problem—solving research. This will supplement the All-India Coordinated Project for Spices Improvement which is already in operation.

A project for the study of the "Citrus decline" disease have also been formulated at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs to the Council during the Fourth Plan period. Under this project, it is proposed to take up studies to pinpoint the organisms or factors which cause this disease in the various citrus growing regions of the country. A wide collection of citrus germplasm will be collected, scions and stocks will be screened for resistance to the diseases that cause this malady and the resistant material will be multiplied for cultivation. Effective control schedules to improve the gardens affected with this disease will also be worked out region-wise. To take up the above work, it is proposed to establish a main centre at the Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessarghatta, Bangalore and five Regional Centres one each at Kodur (Andhra Pradesh), Wynad (Kerala), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Sriganganagar (Rajasthan) and Jorhat (Assam).

These projects will be implemented after the approval of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance are obtained.

Discrimination in Allotment of Shops to Burma Repatriates in Delhi

7955. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had approached the Ministry of Works and Housing for release

and reserving a few shops in Delhi for the refugees from Burma who want to run small scale business;

(b) whether shops were constructed and allotted to the refugees who came from Pakistan;

(c) whether shops in the NDMC/Municipal Corporation Delhi, Delhi Development Authority are still being allotted to the refugees from Pakistan only but not to the refugees from Burma; and

(d) if the replies to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, the reasons why Burma repatriates are being discriminated and uniform policy is not being followed for allotment of shops?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. It was, however, not found possible to make such reservation.

(b) Shops were constructed and allotted to refugees from West Pakistan in various colonies/markets in Delhi.

(c) Shops constructed by New Delhi Municipal Committee are allotted on tender basis unless the same are specifically constructed for displaced persons from West Pakistan in lieu of their temporary stalls on road berms. The Municipal Corporation Delhi constructed and allotted shops to the refugees from West Pakistan during 1948-50 only. Shops constructed by the Delhi Development Authority are disposed of through public auction.

(d) The shops constructed by New Delhi Municipal Committee other than those referred to in the reply to part (c) above, or, by the Delhi Development Authority, are allotted on tender basis and through public auction, respectively. Hence the question of discrimination does not arise.

Allotment of Shops to Burma Repatriates in Delhi

7956. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4949 on the 19th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether no shops have been allotted either by Directorate of Estates/NDMC/Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority so far to the repatriates from Burma;

(b) whether instructions were issued sometimes in 1966 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation as well as by the Secretary, Local Self Government, Delhi Administration to these Bodies for assigning priority to the refugees from Burma in regard to allotment of shops;

(c) whether any shop plots have been allotted to the repatriates from Burma; and

(d) if not, reasons for not allotting shops/plots so far although a period about four years have elapsed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No shops have been allotted by these authorities to Burma repatriates in Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The earlier proposal had undergone some change and it was now proposed to construct shops instead.

Allotment of Land to Burma Repatriates in Madhya Pradesh

7957. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether repatriates from Burma are facing a lot of difficulties in the matter of allotment of land, plots and shops in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government are allotting only 5 acres of land to the repatriates;

(c) whether 5 acres of land is quite inadequate for cultivation;

(d) whether State Government in consultation with Central Government had earmarked a scheme for allotment of land in Chambal Valley in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the State Government to enhance the ceiling of land from 5 acres to 20 acres of land for cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that they have not received any such complaint.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The State Government have also reported that no such complaint has been received from the repatriates.

(d) No land has been earmarked in the Chambal Valley for the resettlement of Burma repatriates.

(e) No, Sir.

Damage of Foodgrains in F. C. I. Godowns in Manipur

7958. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Food Corporation of India godown at Manipur a lot of wheat has been damaged ;

(b) if so, the extent of damage ; and

(c) in how many other Food Corporation of India holdings damage has taken place in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Food Corporation of India does not handle any wheat in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Damage has taken place in the country in 42 godown centres of the Food Corporation of India between April and July 1971 ; and about 300 tonnes of foodgrains were damaged.

माना शरणार्थी शिविर रायपुर में, निर्माण कर्मचारियों को शिविर भत्ता देना

7959. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माना शरणार्थी शिविर, रायपुर में एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर के अधीन निर्माण कार्य में लगे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को शिविर-भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) माना आवाजाही शिविर, रायपुर में, कार्यपालक इंजीनियर के अधीन इस समय 11 सहायक इंजीनियर, 32 सेक्शन अधिकारी, 100 अन्य कर्मचारी नियमित स्थापना और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 124 कर्मचारी निर्माण प्रभारित रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों को शिविर भत्ता दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

World Bank aid for Project for Ground Water Conservation and Underground Water in Rayal Seema, A. P.

7960. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek World Bank aid for a comprehensive Project for Groundwater Conservation and Underground Water exploitation in Rayalseema of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, whether such a proposal will be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The tube-wells and dug-wells programme included in the World Bank Credit Project covers 83 talukas of 18 districts. These include the Rayalseema area *viz*. Anantpur, Cuddapah and Karnool districts.

(b) Does not arise

Issue of Licence for Vanaspati Industrial Undertakings

7961. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 109 new licences have been granted under the Food Products Order of 1955 in 1970-71 ;

(b) whether 46 new licences have been issued for Vanaspati Industrial Undertakings in 1970-71 ;

(c) if so, the names of the States where these new Vanaspati Industrial Undertakings as well as new Food Products units are going to be established ; and

(d) how many of these are in (i) Public Sector, (ii) Private Sector and (iii) Co-operative Sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) 104 New Licences have been granted under Fruit Products Order, 1955 during January to December, 1970.

(b) The number of New Licences issued for Vanaspati Factories during 1970-71 is only 38.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See*. No. LT—910/71].

Geological Studies of Brahmaputra Basin

7962. SHRI BIJOY MODAK .
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 20-member team of the Geological Survey of India has completed the geological studies of the Brahmaputra Basin ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof,

(c) whether Government have received any interim report with regard to this ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). A team of geologists of Geological Survey of India who were entrusted with the task of evaluating the geological set up of the Brahmaputra Basin, has completed the first phase of their work. They are now engaged in analysis of data and laboratory studies. Their report on the first phase studies is expected to be finalised by the middle of 1972.

Demands by Workers of Ram Kumar Mills, Bangalore

7963. SHRI A. K GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum had been submitted to the Governor of Mysore by the Ram Kumar Mills Hathi Gram Kalasagara Sangha, Bangalore in regard to their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). According to the information made available by the Government of Mysore, the main demand of the workers related to

increase in D. A. as per recommendations of the 2nd Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industries. The dispute raised over this was admitted by the State Industrial Relations Machinery in conciliation, which ended in failure. The State Government is now considering the question of its reference to adjudication.

Opening of Chemist Shops on Sunday Night in the Capital

7964. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names, number and location of Chemist Shops in Delhi and New Delhi which function round the clock;

(b) whether the shops which remain open round the week on seven days a week remain closed on Sunday night;

(c) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the patients falling ill suddenly on Sunday night, when they do not get any medicine that night; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this direction and making arrangement for opening of chemist shops on Sunday nights also?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Interim Report of National Commission on Agriculture

7965. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted any interim reports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress of Bijoor and Haldi Minor Irrigation Projects

7966. SHRI P. RANGANATH SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which Bijoor and Haldi Minor Irrigation Schemes are; and

(b) the reasons for their slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, when received.

Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour in Andhra Pradesh

7967. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects under the Schemes for the benefit of marginal farmers and agricultural labour have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the district in Andhra Pradesh which has the largest number of marginal farmers; and

(c) whether this scheme is proposed to be extended to Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Two projects, one each in the districts of Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh, have been sanctioned for the benefit of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers by the Government of India.

(b) Information regarding number of marginal farmers for all the districts in Andhra Pradesh is not readily available. However, a study of nine selected districts carried out in 1970 indicates that Visakhapatnam had the largest number of marginal farmers.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to extend this scheme to Chittoor or any other district of Andhra Pradesh.

Effect of Oilseeds Production on Price of Groundnut

7968. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REEDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the adverse effect on oilseeds production on account of vagaries in the price of groundnut;

(b) whether a minimum remunerative price for groundnut will be guaranteed; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation will be directed to undertake operation to support such a price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The price policy to be adopted for groundnut for 1971-72 season is under consideration.

Probe into Working of District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

7969. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious curtailment of credit as a consequent of the mal-functioning of the District Cooperative Central Bank Ltd., Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank has gone into its affairs and suggested steps to rectify the situation; and

(c) if not, whether such a probe will be conducted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Credit advanced by the Chittoor Central Cooperative Bank has been progressively decreasing from 1968-69. The bank had not been able to utilise fully the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India on account of heavy overdues and inadequate non-overdue cover.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India had also discussed the subject with the Managing Director Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Andhra Pradesh in January, 1971 and suggested a programme for rehabilitation for the bank. The Reserve Bank proposes to undertake a special study with a view to prepare a scheme for rehabilitation of the Bank.

12.02 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will recall that on the 16th July, 1971, Shri S. M. Krishna had sought to raise a question of privilege based on a news report published in the Press that the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was to make a reference to me on a question of privilege arising from certain remarks made by Shri N. Shivappa in this House on the 13th July, 1971, during the calling attention proceedings on Cauvery Waters Dispute. I had then said that when I received the communication from the Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, I would place it before the House.

Subsequently, I received a letter, dated the 22nd July, 1971, from the Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, in which he had *inter-alia* stated that the words "why then this hue and cry", "galata" and "hulla-gulla", reported to have been used by Shri N. Shivappa in Lok Sabha on the 13th July, 1971, "in the context of the discussion as a whole on the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly" appeared to be "derogatory to the dignity of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and reflect on the reputation of the House so as to affect its privileges". The Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, in his said letter, requested me to take such action in the matter as I might deem fit.

I have written to the Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, a letter on the 29th July, 1971, informing him as follows:

"From the Lok Sabha Debates, dated the 13th July, 1971 (copy of relevant extracts enclosed) it may be seen that Shri Shivappa had used the words 'galata' and

"hulla-gulla" in respect of the Tamil Nadu Government and *not* the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Moreover, a question of privilege would not arise in respect of anything said by a Member on the floor of the House.

In the circumstances, I am treating the matter as closed."

I also do not give my consent to the question of privilege which was sought to be raised by Shri S. M. Krishna and others against the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and its speaker.

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER : I have a number of notices and many other things. Today being the last day of this session, I am going to have. . .

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Free for all.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, free for all, but only for those who have given these notices. As regards those who have missed this, I sympathise with them. . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I have to raise something very important.

MR. SPEAKER : I have a number of notices from the hon. Member's party. But I think the time has gone now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I have something very important to raise.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is important but it is a question of availability of time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I think you have permitted me. I shall finish within a very short time. I shall be very brief.

MR. SPEAKER : Why is he so impatient? When I am standing, why does he not listen? I hope he will kindly give up this habit by the time he comes for the next session.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If the situation in my State changes.

MR. SPEAKER : I wish it could change at the earliest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You had permitted me to raise an important matter. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I am going to mention the names of all those who have sent the notices or chits.

Yesterday, some Members had raised a certain question about the beating and insulting of a marriage party. I again looked into the papers, but I found that no calling-attention-notice had been tabled ; it came only last evening after the sitting of the House. By that time, the time allowed had already passed. But I am allowing one of those Members to raise it within just a minute or so.

Then, Shri Samar Mukherjee wants to raise something regarding the reply given by Shri K. C. Pant to certain questions. Then, there is Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. Of course, he is already very impatient. Then, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi and Shri S. M. Banerjee are there.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : What about my name ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, his name is also there. But his point is something entirely different from these things. But he will also be given a chance.

Now, one of those hon. Members who had given me the notice regarding the beating and insuling of a marriage party may raise it now, just within one minute.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : It has been reported that a marriage party of a Scheduled Caste was badly beaten up including the bridegroom. This is a very serious case.

AN HON. MEMBER : Where ?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : In village Motawar of Bikaner District in Rajasthan. The police had not taken any action in that case. This is really a very serious matter.

What I really want to impress upon Government is that those who are really interested in bringing about law and order in this country must have as their guideline or watchword the dictum "such results of human conduct which the law seeks to prohibit must be made punishable" If we do not take notice of such incidents, then we can never thinking of bringing about law and order in this country

The *second instance is one relating to two* innocent children in village Nauhar in Ganganagar district, their heads were chopped off and were thrown into a well This is the height of lawlessness which we are seeing, and it is an insult to human intelligence that the Central Government or the State Government, whoever is responsible, should acquiesce in matters like this

Therefore, I would like to know from Government whether they would like to take definite action on matters like this I would like to know whether they are aware of these incidents, and if so, what action they are going to take in these and in future incidents of this nature

SHRI B P MAURYA (Hapur) Worse than Naxalites

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गगानगर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अत्यन्त खेद के साथ इस सभा मे यह निवेदन करना है कि 23 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी आज अनुसूचित जाति के लोग और अनुसूचित जाति के परिवारो के लोग एक गुलामी की जिन्दगी बिता रहे है। भारतीय सविधान के अदर भारत के समस्त नागरिको को समान अधिकार दिया गया है। परन्तु आज भी हम लोग गावो के अन्दर उन समान अधिकारो से वचित है । मेरे अपने स्वजाति के लोगो की एक बारात जब देवी के मन्दिर के सामने मत्था टेकने के लिये गई थी तो राजपूत वहा आए और बडी बेरहमी से उन्होने दूल्हे को पीटा और बारातियो को पीटा।.. (**व्यवधान**) ..यह मेरी समस्त जाति का अपमान हुआ है । इस सरकार को धिक्कार है कि आज भी हमारे साथ यह अन्याय हो रहा है।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के एक कस्बे "नौहर" मे एक साढे तीन वर्ष की अनाथ बालिका और 6 वर्ष के बच्चे की निर्मम हत्या करके, गला काट कर कुए मे डाल दिया गया और अपराधी का आज तक पता नही लगा। मैं चह्वाण साहब से विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हू कि पुलिस को नियुक्त करके इसका पता लगाये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हू—जिला सीकर चूरू और झुझुनु मे आज भी जो जमीन उनके पास बाप दादाओ के जमाने से चली आ रही है जिस पर उनका जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है, खातेदारी मे उनका नाम चढा हुआ है उनको वहा के जाट और राजपूत मार पीट कर खेतो से निकाल रहे है। मै आप के द्वारा चह्वाण साहब और राजस्थान सरकार से कहना चाहता हू . (**व्यवधान**) इसमे हसने की बात नही है यह बडे शर्म की बात है ..

एक माननीय सदस्य चह्वाण साहब, होम मिनिस्टर नही है।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल लेकिन भारत के मत्रि मडल के वरिष्ठ सदस्य है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपकी बात उन्होने नोट कर ली है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON There should be a parliamentary committee to go into it

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) I want to raise a point concerning a reply given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri K C Pant, on July 28, when he gave a wrong and misleading statement in reply to my question No 1434 regarding the combing operation in Hindustan Motors Factory He had then stated that the combing operation was conducted for only three hours and again he stated that there was no dislocation of production The real fact is that the combing operation continued almost the whole day and as for dislocation of production, production was completely stopped for two days For two days, there was no produc-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

tion at all. I want a reply from the Minister also whether the method applied in this type of combing operation was permissible or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The House knows that any information we give in reply to questions which partain to States is on the basis of information given to us by the State concerned. The information I had placed before the House then was on the basis of what we got from the West Bengal Government.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाये है, क्या सरकार उनके बारे मे कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है ? क्या इसके लिये कोई जाच कमेटी बैठेगी, वहा पर जिस प्रकार के अपराध हुए है, क्या उनके लिये कोई जाच कमीशन नियुक्त करेंगे ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Yesterday evening and this morning we received two telegrams, one from Sen-Raleigh in Asansol and another from Calcutta. The first relates to an incident on the 10th night when the police, CRP and the military searched the Sen-Raleigh Union office. You know Sen Raleigh is closed for the last three months and the workers there are agitating for the reopen ing of the factory. This is an attack on the trade union struggle.

Secondly, we are going to hold our provincial CITU conference in Asansol and just on the eve of this, the Secretary of the Sen Raleigh union which is the host of this conference, along with 22 activists, has been arrested on charges which are all false.

The second telegram relates to the ransacking and beating of innocent students in Calcutta while they were sitting in their students' federation office at Bow Bazaar Street. This is the thing going on there. Mr. Pant will say that they were arrested on some charges, but I want to appeal to you and to the whole House and say that there is no rule of law in West Bengal. It is the jungle law that is going on there.

The Prime Minister should answer. One Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, an hon. Member of this House, just after the Alladipur incident, forwarded a memorandum to the Prime Minister. The Prime Mimister got a reply from the authority in West Bengal and that respect accuses her own party and that is why she has suppressed the whole news. There, 50 houses were burnt down by the Congress goondas and volunteers. *(Interruption)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why are you agitated ? Today is the last day of this session, and the people of West Bengal will ask us. They are accusing us that we are not doing justice to the West Bengal people. This is the thing which is going on in West Bengal day after day.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't make it a general debate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am not making it a general debate. I want a categorical reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : They want us to co-operate. So the facts must be stated.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : A report was submitted by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, an hon. Member of this House, just after the incident in Alladipur on the 24th June. Up till now they are silent on this matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य : बैठ जाऊगा, लेकिन उनको जवाब तो देना चाहिये । क्या यह इसी तरह मे जंगल के राज की तरह से चलता रहेगा, कोई कानून नही है ।

They are asking for our co-operation. In your presence, the Prime Minister repeatedly asked for co-operation. This is going on in West Bengal day after day. We want to act according to the general law of the land. Mr. Pant, if he is honest and if he is a big democrat, must come forward with a clear statement, and these persons must be immediately released. That is my humble submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get up again and again.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I come from West Bengal and I am deeply concerned about the affairs there. You want to kill them and you say this is democracy. Is this democracy ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI B. P. MAURYA *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER : Point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand the point of order that you are raising, about the use of the word 'goonda'. I appeal to the Members not to use such words against any other party.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : He said 'goondas' in relation to the Congress.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me make it very clear that hon. Members should avoid such words. Members should not use such words against other parties.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । माननीय सदस्य की उत्तेजित भावनाओं को देखकर मै उनकी स्थिति का अन्दाजा लगा सकता हूं, लेकिन सम्मानित सदस्य ने गुस्से मे मंत्री जी को डिस्आनस्ट और कांग्रेस-गुण्डाज—ये दो शब्द कहे है, इसके खिलाफ मेरा विरोध है । मै चाहता हूं कि इन शब्दों को एक्सपंज कर दिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. They are not in good taste.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the last matter raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya is concerned, only yesterday there was a Starred Question on this matter, and in reply to that we have given some information. If it had come up for oral answer, supplementaries come, and I would have given further information. There is no question of concealing anything.

On the other matters he raised namely Sen-Raleigh, Asansol, Calcutta and certain action taken by the police, be also answered for me and put some word in my mouth. I am not in a position to say anything. He has raised them in the House today. He has received telegrams yesterday and today. I do not have any information with me just now.

On the question of certain expressions which he used, you have been good enough to give a ruling. . .

MR. SPEAKER : They have been used a second time in spite of my request not to use them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : On a point of order. The other day, when Mr. Swaran Singh was replying, he called a Member a buffoon. I have not called any particular Member a goonda.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I should like Members on this side of the House not to get excited. They should realise that he has a certain duty to perform to his constituency. Today is the last day of the session, and he has already said, "What will the people of West Bengal say ?" So, unless he puts in his daily does of vilification and abuse, neither he nor his constituency will be happy. So, we have to understand this position.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am in a position to substantiate my statement, my charges against them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise this matter so that Government may get a chance to assuage the feelings of all sections of this House and the country.

From the way in which reports about the health of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman were circulated after his detention by the Yahya regime and from the way in which his trial is being made known to the world, there is a feeling among all sections of the people in the country that perhaps, thinking that the world public opinion would be every day increasing in favour of saving the life of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has been executed by now by the Yahya regime. I would, therefore, like the Government to inform us before the House adjourns whether they have verified from any source that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is alive, whether any body has actually seen Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in detention after he was taken to West Pakistan. If not,

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

will our Government press the U. N. authorities to send some one to Pakistan to find out and report to the world whether Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is still alive.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee. I am sending his suggestion to the Minister. I think it is better that it is sent to him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not moving the Resolution.

You are aware, we tabled a Calling Attention Motion regarding the proposed execution of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by the military dictatorship of Pakistan and when Shri Swaran Singh was replying to the debate, a suggestion was made by me and other colleagues that a Resolution should be passed in this House, and he welcomed the suggestion. To day I am extremely happy that our Prime Minister has made an appeal to the entire world. "India urges world leaders to intercede on behalf of Mujib", says this newspaper headline. I share the anxiety expressed by Mr. Panigrahi. I agree with you that as a private member, I cannot move a resolution in this House, but such a one-line resolution should come from the treasury benches. I request Mr. Raj Bahadur to convey these sentiments to the Prime Minister. Let a resolution be passed in this house today demanding the immediate release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Even Mr. Kissinger when he went to West Pakistan, was not allowed to meet Mr. Mujibur Rahman. I know what the imperialist stooges do with those leaders. I am afraid Sheikh Mujibur Rahman might have been liquidated by this time. Anyhow, we should pass a resolution today demanding that he should be saved, because the safety of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman will be the safety of parliamentary democracy and secularism in this part of the world.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Sir, I would like to bring to your notice the reported permission given by the Government of India to the Attorney General, Mr. Niren De, to appear before the Supreme Court in favour of Mysore on the Cauvery water dispute between the Governments of Tamilnadu and Mysore. It is a petition under article 131 of the Constitution where the Central Government is also a respondent—

Respondent No. 1. Article 76(2) is very clear :

> "It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India...."

I do not know how the Government of India has already permitted or is going to permit the Attorney General to appear in favour of one State against the interests of another State. Today's *Indian Express* says ;

> "Mr. Dharma Vira told newsmen here this afternoon that he had requested the Union Law Minister to allow Mr. Niren De to appear both for the Central and Mysore Governments."

This is unconstitutional and unjust. It will be setting a bad precedent, where the Central Government will be taking a partisan attitude I want to know whether they have given this permission and if so, whether they will revoke this permission given to the Attorney General of India to appear on behalf of Mysore.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometime later in the day, you can reply to this.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Yes, Sir, the Law Minister is not here at the moment.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टोकमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में जयपुर और बांकानेर जनपदो मे सवर्णो द्वारा हरिजन जाति के लोगो को पीटा जा रहा है, उनको कुआं पर पानी नही भरने दिया जा रहा है। तरह-तरह से उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है। इसके ऊपर सरकार को कुछ कहना चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कल भी आपसे निवेदन किया था कि राजस्थान में अछूतों के साथ जानवरों से भी बदतर व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। सवर्ण जाति के लोगों ने फैसला किया है कि किसी भी अछूत को बनिये की दूकान पर कोई सौदा नही दिया जायेगा।

वहा पर अछूतो को उनके घर से उजाडा जा रहा है और बहनो की अस्मत लूटी जा रही है लेकिन सरकार इन बातो पर कोई ध्यान नही दे रही है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि आजादी के 24 सालो के बाद भी अछूत लोग मानवीय अधिकारो से वचित है। मै आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अगर इसी तरह की स्थिति चलेगी तो इस मुल्क मे बगावत होगी और उसको कोई रोक नही सकेगा। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि सरकार इस बात की तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दे रही है। मेरा आपके द्वारा निवेदन है कि सरकार इन बातो की छान-बीन कराय और यहा पर रिपोर्ट पेश करे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य उत्तेजित हो गए। उन्होंने कल ही मुझ से कहा था कल शाम को मुझे लिख कर दिया और उस पर मैने कल हो राजस्थान गवनमेंट को टेलीफोन मे कहा है कि एक माननीय सदस्य से ऐसी खबर मिली है इस पर उनको फौरन उचित कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। यह कल ही की बात है।

श्री बी० पी मौर्य अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कभी भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर होने वाली ऐट्रासिटीज के बारे म कोई काल अटेशन मोशन होता है तो आप स्वीकार नही करते। पहले भी स्वीकार नही किया। तो इसका फैसला हो जाना चाहिये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या को लेकर जो कि बहुत भयकर समस्याये है, उनके बारे मे काल अटेशन क्या नही स्वीकार करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैने हाउस को बताया जब कल लाये। कल कोई काल अटेशन मोशन नही था। इन्होने कल शाम को 7 बजे दिया जब कि सारा बिजनेस तय हो चुका था।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य मै मुजफ्फरनगर की मिसाल आपको देना चाहता हू। वहा पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर हुए अत्याचारो के बारे मे मैने काल अटेशन मोशन दिया था और आपने कहा भी था कि उस पर विचार करेगे लेकिन उस पर आपने कोई ध्यान नही दिया। सैकडो लोगो पर हुए अत्याचार का सवाल है लेकिन काल अटेशन मोशन की ओर आपका ध्यान नही जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप कृपा कर बैठेग। काल अटेशन है ही नही तो ध्यान किस पर द।

SHRI B N REDDY (Miryalguda) Sir I have given notice of a calling attention on the atrocities committed on harijans, including ladies

MR SPEAKER I have not seen it It can be taken up only when it is allowed by me

---

12 32 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEA FARERS RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 —

(1) The National Welfare Board for Sea-farers (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published in Notification No G S R 2055 in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1970

(2) The National Welfare Board for Sea farers (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No G S R 621 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May 1971

[*Placed in Library See* No LT- 886/71]

REPORT OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH, HYDERABAD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) Sir, on behalf of Shri Siddhartha

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

Shankar Ray I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the activities of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—887/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 :—

(1) Notification No. S. O. 2919 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 declaring service connected with the supply of water in the State of West Bengal, to be an essential service.

(2) Order published in Notification No. S. O. 2920 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1971 prohibiting strikes in any service connected with the supply of water in the State of West Bengal.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-888/71]

NOTIFICATIONS, FINANCE ACCOUNTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

(i) The Governments savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1105 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1971.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1106 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1971.

(iii) The Government Savings Certificates (Fixed Deposits) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1107 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1971.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—889/71]

(2) A copy of Mysore Notification No. S. O. 942 dated the 14 May, 1971 issued under section 30 of the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competition Control and Tax Act, 1951, exempting the raffle conducted by the Mahila Mandali Bangalore, from the provisions of section 12 of the said Act read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—890/71]

(3) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—891/71]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1103 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 1138 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-892/71]

(5) (i) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4. (97)/69-Fin(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th March, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section* 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—893/71]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—894/71]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1080 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 1085 to G. S. R. 1102 published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—895/71]

MYSORE INDUSTRIAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD SERVICE REGULATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board Service Regulations, under section 42 of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—896/71]

(2) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 54 of the Gujarat Industrial Development Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :—

(i) The Rent Regulations, published in Notification No. GIDC/LAW/ADM-4 dated the 24th December, 1970 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) Notification No. GIDC/LAW/ADM-2 dated the 23rd January, 1971 making certain amendments to the Disposal of Property Regulations, together with an explanatory note.

(iii) Notification No. GIDC/LAW/ADM-3 dated the 2nd February, 1971 making certain amendments to the Regulations dealing the disposal of lands vesting in the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, together with an explanatory note.

(iv) Notification No. GIDC/LAW/ADM—2 (i) dated the 4th April, 1971 making certain amendments to the Disposal of Property Regulations together with an explanatory note.

[*Placed in Library See No.* LT-897/71]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS ON RS-09 TRACTORS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Technical Experts on RS. 09 Tractors, in pursuance of an assurance given by him on the 5th August, 1971 during Supplementaries on Starred Question No 1593 [*Placed in Library. See. No* LT-898/71]

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1968 69, under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-899/71]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1969-70.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—900/71]

EMPLOYEE'S PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME AND STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Employeees' Provident Funds (First Amendment) Scheme, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 579 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—901/71]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—902/71]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) under direction 19 of the Directions by Speaker, in reply to points raised during Half-an-Hour discussion on the 16th June, 1971, regarding influx of refugees from East Bengal and their rehabilitation. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—903/71]

ANNUAL REPORT OF I. I. T., MADRAS, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF I. I. T., DELHI, A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: On behalf of Shri D. P. Yadava, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—903/71]

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT—904/71]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT—905/71]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See. No.* LT—906/71]

GUJARAT POPPY CAPSULES (AMDT) RULES AND A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Poppy Capsules (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. GH/SH/3012/BPA-1271/32046/P in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 24th June, 1971 under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—907/71]

(2) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—908/71]

12.33 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated the 11th August, 1971, from the Judicial Magistrate First Class, New Delhi:—

"I have the honour to inform you that His Highness Shri Madho Rao Scindia, His Highness Shri Narender Singh and Sarvashri.....

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : अब कोई हिज हाइनेस नहीं है ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : इन टाइटिल्स को यहां क्यों इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप लार्डशिप को इत्तला दे दें कि जब सदन में नाम भेजें तो हिज हाइनेस या हिज लोनेस लिख कर न भेजा करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am quoting the message I have received. I am not addressing the House myself. I am reading what the Court has written.

"... I have the honour to inform you that His Highness Shri Madho Rao Scindia His Highness Shri Narender Singh and Sarvashri Hukam Chand, Bharat Singh, Phool Chand and Onkar Lal Berwa, members of the Lok Sabha, were tried at New Delhi before me on a charge under section 188 IPC as they contravened the prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C. by A.D.M New Delhi, by raising slogans and staging demonstration in favour of the recognition of Bangla Desh.

To day they were tried by me. I found them guilty on their own voluntary plea of guilt and sentenced them to undergo simple imprisonment for one day."

Those hon. Members are sitting here.

12.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
MINUTES

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First to Third sittings of the Committee on Petitions held during the current session.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 5th August, 1971 :—

(1) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1971

(2) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1971

(3) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1971

(4) The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

(5) The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the Provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1971, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1971."

12.36 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
FIFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :—

(1) Fifth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture–Tractors and other Agricultural Machinery and Implements.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to Fifth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SECOND AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Second Report regarding Appropriation Accounts (P and T), 1968-69 and Audit Report (P and T), 1970.

(2) Twenty-eight Report regarding Audit Report (Civil), 1970 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Department of Agriculture.

12.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

FIRST REPORT

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐश्योरेंस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेजेन्टेशन के समय नहीं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आप कोई ऐश्योरेंस दे दीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : किस वक्त कहूं, बता दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ तो ख्याल रखें। जिस वक्त मर्जी आयी खड़े हो गये, ऐसे कैसे काम होगा।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. NO. 881 DATED 2-7-1971 RE. REPORT OF ENQUIRY COMMISSION ON N. F. C. ORGANISATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Following my answer to Starred Question No. 881 regarding the report of the One Man Commission of Enquiry appointed to go into various allegations pertaining to the National Fitness Corps Organisation, Shri Sat Pal Kapur asked whether it was a fact that the grade of pay recommended by the Second Pay Commission for these employees had not been given by the department so far. This question was in Hindi and I did not hear the specific reference to the Second Pay Commission in the supplementary question. The main question was about the report of the One Man Commission and not that of the Second Pay Commission. I thought that as the main question pertained to the report of the One Man Enquiry Commission, this supplementary question referred to the report of this One Man Commission. I accordingly replied that the Government was examining the report of the Commission, meaning the One Man Commission, and that a decision would be taken in the matter.

2. The correct position is that the Second Pay Commission did not make any specific recommendation regarding pay scales in the National Fitness Corps Organisation. The pay scales in this organisation were revised by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance on the anology of revised pay scale adopted for similar grades in other Government offices.

12.38 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 and Gift-tax Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I introduce † the Bill.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, P. II, Section 2, dated 12-8-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.39 hrs.

CENTRAL SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :—

(1) Shri Dharmarao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar
(2) Shri Chhatrapati Ambesh
(3) Dr. Henry Austin
(4) Shri R. V. Bade
(5) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
(6) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
(7) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
(8) Shri Y. B Chavan
(9) Shri C. C. Desai
(10) Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh
(11) Shri Tarun Gogoi
(12) Shri N. E. Horo
(13) Shri M Muhammad Ismail
(14) Shri D. P Jadeja
(15) Shri Sat Pal Kapur
(16) Shri B. R. Kavade
(17) Shri E. R. Krishnan
(18) Shri Maharaj Singh
(19) Shri D. K. Panda
(20) Shri H. M. Patel
(21) Shri P. Antony Reddi
(22) Shri Deveudra Satpathy
(23) Shri P. M. Sayeed
(24) Shri M. R. Sharma
(25) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(26) Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri
(27) Shri B. R. Shukla
(28) Shri Sant Bux Singh
(29) Shri R. P. Yadav ; and
(30) Shri K. R. Ganesh

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, I request that the name of Shri Prasannbhai Mehta be substituted in place of Shri C. C. Desai.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is acceptable.

MR. SPEAKER : That is agreed to. So, I shall put the motion moved by Shri Ganesh in its amended form. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 30 members, namely :—

(1) Shri Dharmarao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar
(2) Shri Chhatrapati Ambesh
(3) Dr. Henry Austin
(4) Shri R. V. Bade
(5) Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava
(6) Shri Somnath Chatterjee
(7) Shri Tridib Chaudhuri
(8) Shri Y B Chavan
(9) Shri Prasannbhai Mehta
(10) Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh
(11) Shri Tarun Gogoi
(12) Shri N. L. Horo
(13) Shri M. Muhammed Ismail
(14) Shri D. P. Jadeja
(15) Shri Sat Pal Kapur
(16) Shri B R. Kavade
(17) Shri E. R. Krishnan
(18) Shri Maharaj Singh
(19) Shri D. K. Panda
(20) Shri H. M. Patel
(21) Shri P. Antony Reddy
(22) Shri Devendra Satpathy
(23) Shri P. M. Sayeed
(24) Shri M. R. Sharma
(25) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
(26) Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri
(27) Shri B. R. Shukla
(28) Shri Sant Bux Singh
(29) Shri R. P. Yadav ; and
(30) Shri K. R. Ganesh

[Mr. Speaker]
with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.41 hrs.

PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the prevention of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Prevention of Water Pollution Boards, for conferring on such Boards functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1971 and communicated to this House on the 31st July, 1971 and do resolve that the following 24 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :—

(1) Shri Maganti Ankineedu
(2) Shri Kondajji Basappa
(3) Shri Onkar Lai Berwa
(4) Shri Chakleshwar Singh
(5) Shri Chhutten Lal
(6) Shri G. C. Dixit
(7) Shri T. H. Gavit
(8) Snri Mani Ram Godara
(9) Shri K. Gopal
(10) Shri Samar Guha
(11) Shri M. M. Hashim
(12) Shri A. K Kisku
(13) Hazi Lutfal Haque
(14) Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
(15) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
(16) Shri Mohan Swarup
(17) Shri Rajaram Dada Saheb Nimbalkar
(18) Shri Ramji Ram
(19) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
(20) Dr. Saradish Roy
(21) Shri S. A. Shamim
(22) Shri Ramavatar Shastri
(23) Shri S. D. Singh ; and
(24) Shri G. Vishwanathan."

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, I want to make one slight alternation here. Instead of Shri G. Viswanathan at No. 24 I want to include the name of Shri R. P. Ulganambi.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, with your permission I request that instead of Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, Shri N. N. Patel be nominated to the Joint Committee.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, there is something wrong in that party then.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before you give your consent let me say that some thing very wrong has taken place in that party. Every time there is an amendment, After all the Chief Whip or the Deputy Chief Whip of the ruling party goes to each party and consults them about the names. How is it that every time the name is changed ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with what happens behind the scenes.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Sir, I accept both the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion in the amended form.

The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the prevention of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the purposes aforesaid, of Prevention of Water Pollution Boards, for conferring on such Boards functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1971

and communicated to this House on the 31st July, 1971 and do resolve that the following 24 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely .—

(1) Shri Maganti Ankineedu
(2) Shri Kondajji Basappa
(3) Shri Onkar Lal Berwa
(4) Shri Chakleshwar Singh
(5) Shri Chhutten Lal
(6) Shri G. C. Dixit
(7) Shri T. H. Gavit
(8) Shri Mani Ram Godara
(9) Shri K. Gopal
(10) Shri Samar Guha
(11) Shri M. M. Hashim
(12) Shri A. K. Kisku
(13) Hazi Lutfal Haque
(14) Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
(15) Shri Nanubhai N. Patel
(16) Shri Mohan Swarup
(17) Shri Rajaram Dada Saheb Nimbalkar
(18) Shri Ramji Ram
(19) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
(20) Dr. Saradish Roy
(21) Shri S. A. Shamim
(22) Shri Ramavatar Shastri
(23) Shri S. D. Singh , and
(24) Shri R. P Ulganambi."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to the Bills. The time is very limited and there are so many Members to speak at the end of the day on the question of floods and drought. Those Members who were present in the Business Advisory Committee know that we placed these Bills on the agenda thinking that they were very non-controversial and would be passed very soon so that the rest of the time would be devoted to the discussion on floods and drought.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you should allow more time for discussion of the floods and drought situation.

---

12 45 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR BILL—*Contd.*

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनदगाव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, "राष्ट्रीय गौरव के अपमान का निवारण विधेयक" पर बोलते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्र का सम्मान ध्वज और राष्ट्रगीत के माध्यम से सुरक्षित रहे और हम राष्ट्र का सम्मान करे, उसके लिए यह विधेयक इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित है।

श्रीमन्, इतिहास साक्षी है कि 14 अगस्त सन् 1947 के पूर्व इस राष्ट्र मे प्रभुसत्ता की स्थापना नही हुई थी। कोई राष्ट्र ध्वज नही था जो समग्र राष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके। कोई राष्ट्रगीत नही था जो करोडो कठो का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके व राष्ट्र की वन्दना कर सके। 14 अगस्त सन् 1947 के दिन रात्रि के 12 बजे देशरत्न डा० राजेन्द्र प्रमाद के नेतृत्व मे जब भारत का सविधान पारित होकर देश स्वतत्र घोषित हुआ तो शख ध्वनि के साथ राष्ट्रध्वज लहराया गया और राष्ट्रगीत गाया गया। वह दिन राष्ट्र का सर्वोत्तम पवित्र दिन था जिस दिन कि लोकतत्र के माध्यम से प्रभुसत्ता की स्थापना हुई और राष्ट्रगीत के माध्यम मे हमने राष्ट्र की वन्दना की :

"जनगणमन अधिनायक जय हे,
भारत भाग्य विधाता।"

जब मै इस विधेयक को देखता हू तो कुछ चिन्ता होती है। इतने वर्षों के बाद एक, ऐसे विधेयक को लाने की आवश्यकता का अनुभव हुआ। अब राष्ट्र मे एक ऐसी चेतना व भावना होनी चाहिए थी कि जब राष्ट्रगीन गाया जाय तो हम तन कर खडे हो। जब राष्ट्रध्वज फहराया जाय तो उसकी गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

की हम रक्षा करें। जब कोई पर्व हो जैसे 15 अगस्त या 26 जनवरी और उस अवसर पर सरकारी भवनों पर झंडा फहराया जाय तो वह झंडा स्वस्थ, स्वच्छ सुन्दर और अच्छा हो। यह झंडा एक वस्त्र का टुकड़ा नहीं है। इसमें तीन रंग है। एक केसरिया रंग है जोकि हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक है। एक धवल रंग है बीच में जोकि शान्ति का प्रतीक है और फिर तीसरा हरा रंग है जोकि हमारी समृद्धि का प्रतीक है। इन तीनों तत्वों का समन्वय हम अपने उस ध्वज में पाते है। इसी प्रकार हम राष्ट्रगीत में समग्र राष्ट्र की जनभावना को व्यक्त करते हैं और गा गा कर उसकी अभिव्यक्ति करते है।

श्रीमन्, इस ध्वज की गरिमा शहीदों के हाथ से मंडित है। इस ध्वज की प्रतिष्ठा जवानों के शौर्य से गौरवान्वित है। इस ध्वज की आत्मा में संस्कृति, शान्ति और समृद्धि की भावना निहित है। हम सब राष्ट्रीय जनों का काम हैं कि ध्वज का सम्मान करें और जब राष्ट्रीय पर्व कभी आये तब हम जिस उदासीनता के साथ झंडा लहराते हैं उसको छोड़ कर एक ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करें जिससे मालूम हो कि हम सब इस राष्ट्रीय पर्व के महत्व को जानते है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब 26 जनवरी को हम अपने राष्ट्र की प्रभुसत्ता व स्वतंत्रता की वर्षगांठ मनाते हैं तो हजारों घरों में हम हजारों झंडे नहीं देखते है केवल इधर उधर झंडों का प्रदर्शन होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक उत्साह की कमी है और कमी है उस भावना की जिस भावना का होना आवश्यक है। कभी-कभी हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी भवनों मे झंडे जितने स्वस्थ और स्वच्छ होने चाहिएं उतने वह नहीं होते हैं। कभी-कभी गंदे और कभी-कभी फटे हुए झंडे भी हमने देखे हैं। अपने इस विधेयक में हमने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान हो या कोई उसका अपमान करे तो उसके लिए तीन वर्ष के कारावास का प्रावधान किया गया है। अब यदि किसी सरकारी भवन में कोई फटा हुआ झंडा लहराता हुआ देखा जाय तो क्या किसी मंत्री को सजा मिलनी चाहिए, या सेक्रेटरी को या व्यवस्थापक को सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

मैंने कई बार अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि सरकारी भवनों पर या पुलिस स्टेशनों पर राष्ट्रीय पर्वों के दिन जब उनकी वर्षगांठ मनाई जाती है 26 जनवरी आदि की तब वहां उल्टा झन्डा टांग दिया जाता है। केसरिया रंग ऊपर होना चाहिये और हरा रग नीचे होना चाहिये। कई बार हमने देखा है कि झंडा उल्टा फहराया जाता है। हमने इस बात को भी देखा है कि झंडा साफ सुथरा नहीं होता, या फटा होता है।

जब आप इस प्रकार के विधेयक को लाते हैं तब इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि आप एक चेतना पैदा करें राष्ट्र के प्रति। जब हमारा जलपोत ससार के किसी बन्दरगाह पर जाता हे तब वह झंडे के माध्यम से ही पहचाना जाता है कि वह कहां से आया है। जब जवान हमारा झंडा लेकर चलते है तब भारत माता का चित्र सामने आ जाता है। आप लोगों ने ब्रिटिश शासन काल में देखा होगा कि शहीदों के हाथ से तभी झंडा नीचे गिरा जब उनके गोली लगी, नहीं तो वह उनके हाथ में ही रहता था। झंडे की वन्दना, राष्ट्र-गीत और ध्वज की प्रतिष्ठा सारे राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा है। इसलिये वह केवल एक वस्त्र का टुकड़ा ही नहीं है, इसलिये यह गीत केवल एक कविता ही नहीं है। वह स्वतन्त्रता की भावना का जय-उद्घोष है। इसीलिये मैं इस विधेयक को देखकर बहुत प्रसन्न नहीं हूं। मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि इतने वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हम इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि सिनेमा-घरों में जब राष्ट्रीय ध्वज लहराता है तब लोग चल पड़ते हैं। वह इसकी गरिमा और इसके महत्व नहीं समझते।

इस चीज में किस का कुसूर है ? मै आपसे कहता हूं कि बच्चो के पाठ्य-क्रम मे इस को जोड़ दिया जाये। हमने आल इंडिया रेडियो से कभी नही सुना कि राष्ट्र ध्वज की गरिमा पर कोई आख्यान हुआ हो या राष्ट्र-गीत की गरिमा और उसके महत्व को कोई समझाता हो। कभी-कभी मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि जब रेडियो का कार्य-क्रम समाप्त होता है तब बारह बजे रात को राष्ट्र-गीत गाया जाता है। राष्ट्र-गीत गाने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग अटेंशन से खड़े हो। रात के 11 बजे कोई लेटा होता है, कोई सोता होता है। कोई कारण नही है कि राष्ट्र-गीत का महत्व कार्य-क्रम की समाप्ति से आका जाये। कोई दूसरा गीत गाया जा सकता है। राष्ट्र-गीत का अर्थ यह है कि जब "जन गण मन अधिनायक, जय हे, भारत भाग्य विधाता" का स्वर कानो मे पड़े तब लोग अटेंशन से खड़े हो। क्या अर्थ है उसका ?

क्या हम कभी यह अनुभव करते है कि जीवन के प्रारम्भ से ही बच्चो के पाठ्य-क्रम मे इसको जोड़ दे जिसमे ध्वज की और राष्ट्र-गीत की गरिमा उनमे आरम्भ से ही आ सके ? इसके अतिरिक्त हम उनको यह बतलाये कि हम इस राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्र-गीत के माध्यम से सम्पूर्ण धरती की वन्दना करते है, भारत माता की वन्दना करते है और ध्वज के माध्यम से हम अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को अक्षुण्ण रखना चाहते है।

हमारे यहां बहुत से विरोधी दल के लोग भी है। राजनीतिक जीवन मे वह अपना-अपना अलग-अलग झंडा रक्खे हुए है। हमारे राजनीतिक मतभेद कुछ भी हों, लेकिन जब तक हमारी सार्वभौम सत्ता और प्रभुत्ता बनी हुई है तब तक उनको राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को ही फहराना चाहिये।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक निवेदन और भी करना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सच नही है कि हमारे देश के एक या दो प्रदेशों ने इसकी भी माग की है कि उनका अपना राष्ट्रीय ध्वज हो। क्या यह हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का अपमान नही है ? आप ने इसको स्वीकृति नही दी, लेकिन इस तरह की माग की गई है। क्या मैं मत्री महोदय स पूछ सकता हू कि कई प्रदेशो मे राष्ट्र-गीत के स्थान पर अपने प्रदेश के गीत नही बनाये गये है ? राष्ट्र-गीत के स्थान पर प्रदेश का गीत नही गाया जाता है ?

डा० कर्णी सिंह (बीकानेर) : कौन सा प्रदेश है ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मै नाम नही बतलाना चाहता। हमे मालूम है कि राष्ट्र-गीत के स्थान पर वहा प्रदेश का गीत बना हुआ है जो प्रदेश को गरिमा को प्रस्फुटित करता है हालाकि वह देश की एक इकाई है। वहा पर वह गीत गाया जाता है।

मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे देश का झडा और राष्ट्र-गीत एक ही होना चाहिये। वह एक स्वर हो, एक वाणी हो और एक प्रतीक हो। मै इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हू, कि इसके सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा के पीछे शहीदो का त्याग है, उनका शौर्य है, उसके पीछे जवानों का शौर्य है। हमारा झडा अक्षुण्ण हो, उसका सम्मान हो। हमे गीत प्रेरणा देता है। जब हम गीत को गा कर जीवन और राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये आगे बढ़ते है तो हमे उस गीत का महत्व अनुभव होता है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करता हू लेकिन इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारे देश को स्वतत्र हुए पच्चीस वर्ष हो गये लेकिन यह चेतना और यह काशसनेस देश में नही पैदा हो सकी और इसके लिये हमको सजा देने की या कारावास देने की जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हम अपना ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनायें रेडियो के द्वारा या पाठ्य-क्रम अथवा भाषणों के द्वारा ताकि वह इसकी गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा की स्थापना करने में सहायक हो।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I am really happy that the Government has come forward with this Bill. As hon. friend Mr. R. S. Pandey has pointed out, it is really unfortunate situation that we are compelled to bring forward this Bill. The national anthem is not respected by the people. It is most unfortunate. I am anxious to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. This has already been brought to the attention of the Minister by Mr. R. S. Pandey, regarding the national anthem sung in the theatres and auditoriums. People are not remaining there; they just go away.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Clause 3, 'whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian National anthem or causes disturbance etc.' will be applied in this case. I do not know whether this will be applied to such people who are leaving the auditorium. Here it says 'whoever intentionally prevents the singing of the Indian national anthem or causes disturbance to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years' etc. It is not clear whether that is going to apply in this case also. I want to know that. It should be made clear.

Regarding the national flag, we see, whenever there is demonstration, always the national flag is torn or trampled upon or insulted. Whenever such things happen, is there provision to convict them or punish them. That is not clear. I want to know about that also.

As Mr. Pandey pointed out, after the last radio programme at 10-30 PM or 11 PM this national anthem is sung; it is not at all necessary and this should be removed. That should not be there at that time. Nobody can get up at that time and I think it is not necessary. This should be kept in mind. I only wanted to stress on these points. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it. I support the Bill.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): I am very glad that this Bill is introduced in this House to ensure that adequate respect is shown to the National Flag. In fact, I have been one of those Members of this House who, for the last 7 or 8 years, has been writing to the Government over and over again bringing to their attention the fact that people are walking out of the cinemas when the national flag is being shown on the screen and the national anthem is played. I corresponded with Mr. Chavan when he was Home Minister when I saw such happenings in Bombay City.

13.00 hrs.

We do realise one thing that in a vast country like ours, it is not only the threat of sending people to jails that will result in people respecting the flag or the national anthem, but I feel that a psychological approach is necessary. We must create in the minds of the youth a certain respect and a certain love for the flag. You know perfectly well that when we were in the colleges, at the time when India became independent, a tremendous feeling existed for the flag and the national anthem. All that has gradually disappeared. The causes for this are often financial.

People are today frustrated. The youth of the country do not know which way to look. As a result, the very emblems that stands for our independence and sovereignty are not respected. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to threaten the people of India with sending them to jail for any disrespect shown but also try and find ways and means to consult the topmost psychologists in the country who have access to the minds of people and try and find out what can be done in the curricula and in the educational system so that the youth will once again begin to respect the flag.

There is one thing more to which Shri R. S. Pandey had made a reference, namely the party flags. I do not say this as a partyman; I am an Independent. But I would like to say that there is the fact that the New Congress flag or the Congress flag and the national flag are very similar in colour. These people who are in opposition to the Congress automatically begin to show disrespect to the Congress flag, and because of the similarity, amongst the uneducated people I find that this disrespect seems to get transferred to the national flag.

Therefore, I would very strongly request the Prime Minister and the Congress Party who have such a vast majority that the time

has now come for the parties to have flags which do not look or resemble in any way the flag of the nation.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to support this Bill. Yesterday, I was attentively listening to my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo. He said that some of the parties had a different flag, and he said this, looking at us. Perhaps he forgets the fact that our flag is the working class flag with a red base and it shows the international fraternity of the working class. Perhaps he has also forgotten that many States—even now I have seen their cars in Delhi having their own flags—have their own flags...

DR. KARNI SINGH: Really?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes, for instance, Bharatpur. The Ruler of Bharatpur was coming with a different flag.

I need not take the lesson of patriotism or nationalism from Shri P. K. Deo. He should remember that it was the communist worker Sardar Karnail Singh of Jullundur, who when people were going in a satyagraha for the liberation of Goa, died with the tricolour flag and not with the red flag in his hand. Even today; his memory is preserved every year by observing a *shaheed mela* there. So, people should not try to slander any political party, knowing full well that their nationalism is much more known to us for the last so many years.

In regard to the national anthem, to which Shri R. S. Pandey has made a reference, I would also like to make a suggestion. The singing of the national anthem on the radio at 11.00 p.m. or 11.30 p.m. should be discontinued, because it is impossible for any one to get up at that time in respect for the national anthem. Of course, one may switch off the radio; that is another matter. But otherwise, nobody gets up at that time. So, that should be discontinued.

I would suggest that it may be discontinued at the cinema-houses also. This practice was started at the time of the Chinese aggression when we wanted to rouse the political consciousness of our countrymen. But now we are finding that many people do walk out of the cinema-houses when the national anthem is being sung. It is not in protest that anybody walks out, but just to catch some bus or some other conveyance, people walk out earlier. Therefore, this practice also may be discontinued

On the 26th January and on 15th August, the national flags are sold in thousands to the young boys. I would suggest that that also should be discontinued, because on the next day we find thousands of national flags are lying on the ground and people trample over them and in fact they have to, because the whole road is full of them So, there should be some check on this. I do not say that flags should not be given to our young boys; they should be given for they should know what the flag is. But there should be some check on this so that there is no indiscriminate selling of the national flags.

Then, I would like to support the amendment tabled by my hon. friend Shri Samar Mukherjee which reads thus:

> Page 1, lines 8 and 9 *omit* 'or otherwise brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts)'.

I submit that the provision in the Bill as it stands is sufficient. Clause 2 of the Bill reads:

> "Whoever in any public place or in any other place within public view burns, mutilates, defaces, defiles, disfigures, destroys, tramples upon or otherwise brings into contempt...".

Whoever does these things is liable for punishment. The amendment of Shri Ramavatar Shastri should also be accepted.

Last but not least, there is another very important issue. We want to honour the national flag; it will remain our national flag. We want it to fly aloft. But we have got a separate President's flag. I raised this question and I am told that steps are now being taken to see that the President also uses the same flag. I know the President's flag has a separate significance in that he is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces, the army, navy and air force. But it looks rather bad that we should have flying over Rashtrapati Bhavan a flag other than our national flag. I say this in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the larger interests of the country, its integrity and sovereignty. In that sense, there should be only one flag for all and that is the national flag.

I would like to say on behalf of my group that we may fight this Government a thousand times, but when it is a question of the national flag, we will honour it and defend it to the last.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय झंडा, राष्ट्रीय गीत और जो हमारा संविधान है, इनके प्रति अगर कोई इज्जत न दिखाए तो उसके लिए इसमें दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय झंडा राष्ट्र के गौरव और इज्जत का प्रतीक है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय गीत राष्ट्र की भावनाओं का प्रतीक है और हमारा संविधान राष्ट्रीय जीवन की कार्य-प्रणाली है। इनके प्रति जो भी व्यक्ति इज्जत नहीं दिखाता वह इस देश की 55 करोड़ जनता के प्रति इज्जत नही दिखता। वह हमारे राष्ट्र की जो मान्यतायें है, जो गौरवपूर्ण चीजें है उन सबकी अवहेलना करता है। इतने बड़े जुर्म के लिए विधेयक में केवल तीन साल की सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें मै सहमत नही हूं। यह बढ़नी चाहिये और कम से कम पाच साल होनी चाहिये।

आखिर कौन लोग है जो बेइज्जती इनकी करते है ? या तो कोई विदेशी हो सकता है, जो हमारा दुश्मन है या जिस का दीमाग ठीक नही है, जो देश की भावनाओं को नही जानता है या अपने ही देश का कोई देशवासी हो सकता है जिस का दिमाग सही नहीं है। ये सब ट्रेटर हैं और देशद्रोह की श्रेणी मे आते हैं और देशद्रोही को जो सजा मिलनी चाहिये, वही इनको भी मिलनी चाहिये।

इसी सदन में कुछ सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि तीन साल की सजा को घटा कर छः महीने या एक साल कर दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नही हूं। जब हम अंग्रेज के खिलाफ, अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तब हमें पता है कि जिसे आज कांग्रेस का झंडा कहा जाता है उसी को लोग राष्ट्रीय झंडा मानते थे। तब औरतें जो अपने बच्चों को गोद में ले कर चलती थीं और जिन के हाथ में झंडा होता था, उनके बच्चे गिर जाते थे, लेकिन वे झंडे को झुकने नही देती थी। आज संसार के दूसरे देश भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे का सम्मान करते है। इसलिए अगर कोई अपना नागरिक उसका अपमान करता है तो बड़ी से बड़ी सजा उसको मिलनी चाहिये। सत्तर साल के आदमी को जिस को दो एक साल और जीना होता है अगर कोई पच्चीस साल का जवान कत्ल कर देता है और उसका यह जुर्म साबित हो जाता है तो उसको मौत की सजा मिलती है, फासी की सजा मिलती है। जो 55 करोड़ जनता की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुचाता है उसके लिए एक बड़ी हल्की सजा रखना ठीक मालूम नहीं देता। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि तीन साल के बजाय कम से कम पाच साल की सजा इसके लिए कर देनी चाहिये।

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, सिनेमाघर में चित्र की समाप्ति पर जब राष्ट्रीय गीत गाया जाता है और राष्ट्रीय झंडा फहराया जाता है, तो बहुत से लोग नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि सिनेमा में लोग हल्के दिमाग से जाते है, सीरियस दिमाग से नही जाते है। इसलिए जब तक लोग राष्ट्रीय गीत और राष्ट्रीय झंडे के गौरव को अच्छी तरह समझने की स्थिति में न हो जायें, तब तक के लिए सिनेमाघरों में इस कार्यक्रम को बन्द कर दिया जाये। जो लोग सिनेमाघरों में नियमों की अवहेलना करते हैं, उन के पक्ष मे कहा गया है कि लोग जल्दी में होते हैं, किसी को बस पकड़नी होती है और किसी को ट्रेन, इसलिए लोग रुकते नहीं है। यह बात गलत है। वह कार्यक्रम केवल दो तीन मिनट का होता है। दो तीन मिनट रुक कर बस या ट्रेन पकड़ी जा सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नियम की अवहेलना की सजा कम से कम पांच साल की कैद कर दा जाये, ताकि कोई ऐसा करने का हिम्मत न करे। आप को याद होगा कि लोकमान्य तिलक को सिर्फ "बन्दे मातरम्" का स्लोगन लगाने पर छः साल की कैद की सजा दी गई थी। आज जो व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय झंडे का अपमान करे, उसके लिए तीन साल की कैद की सजा बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। गांधी जी, सरदार भगतसिंह और जिन हजारो शहीदों ने उस समय के राष्ट्रीय झडे के सम्मान के लिए अपना जीवन निछावर किया था, उन की कुर्बानियो और भावनाओं को दृष्टि में रखने हुए तीन साल की कैद की सजा बहुत ही कम है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really happy to see that the Members in general have supported the principle behind the Bill.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): All of them have supported it.

SHRI MOHSIN: That is what I say; without any exception; but some doubts have been raised about certain provisions of the Bill—whether any bonafide criticism of the Constitution would also amount to an offence under this measure. This has been very much clarified in Explanation I which reads:

> "Comments expressing disapprobation or criticism of the Constitution or of the Indian National Flag or of any measures of the Government with a view to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of India or an alternation of the Indian National Flag by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government, do not constitute an offence under this section."

What is contemplated is that the agitation should be by legal means, but if it amounts to excite hatred,....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who will judge that? The bureaucracy will judge that.

SHRI MOHSIN: ... contempt, or disaffection, then certainly they would be attracted by the provisions of this Bill, and the persons concerned will be committing an offence.

AN HON. MEMBER: Misuse.

SHRI MOHSIN: Some Members also expressed their view about the possible misuse of the provisions of this Bill. I can only assure them that due care would be taken so that the provisions of the Bill would not be misused, but at the same time, Members would agree with me when I say that in 1970 alone, in West Bengal, there were as many as 24 cases of insult to the National Flag. On the Independence Day in 1970, attempts were made to pull down the National Flag, burn it and hoist the red flag in its place. Such instances have come to the notice of the Government and in West Bengal alone there were 24 such instances in 1970. In other States also, we have heard of some stray incidents in Tamil Nadu, Assam, Mysore, Punjab and in some other areas. Instances of such deliberate insult to the national flag cannot be condoned, and they will have to be punished, because many a time in this House and in the other House Members have expressed their concern about incidents of disrespect to the national anthem, national flag and also the Constitution. So, in accordance with the wishes of the majority of Members of Parliament, this Bill has been introduced and is now before the House.

I can say that the scope of the proposed legislation is restricted only to overt acts of insult and attacks on national symbols and burning and trampling upon and mutilating them in public places, and it is not proposed to compel people to salute the national flag or respect the national anthem or the Constitution. Such compulsion would also, in my opinion, be an infringement of the Constitution because that would be hit by article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution. Similarly, an express provision has also been made in the Explanation that bonafide criticism of the Constitution can be made with a view to get it changed. My friends have stated that such criticisms were made by the members of the

[Shri Mohsin]

ruling party itself, but that was only with a view to get some articles of the Constitution changed by legal and lawful means, and not with a view to create hatred or disrespect. So, there is a difference. If the people follow the real spirit behind the Bill, I do not think there need be any misapprehension.

Many Members have also spoken about the identity of the Congress flag with the national flag. The Congress flag has been in a existence even before we adopted the national flag. It is also quite different from the national flag. One can note the difference easily, and there cannot be any mistake about it. So, I do not think there is any necessity to change the Congress flag.

Members have spoken about the national anthem, and one of them suggested that it may be sung in the beginning of the show in the cinema houses instead of the end. Many suggestions have also come up in this connection. This point has been examined by the Government. I might point out that in the beginning of a film show people come late, there would be disturbance.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): Those coming late should stay out.

SHRI MOHSIN: But they would not know what is going on in the house. The house fills up gradually, and some people come even after the show has begun. So, it would be difficult to maintain discipline in the house if the national anthem is sung in the beginning. That is why it was considered advisable to have it at the end of the film. Also, instructions have been issued to the owners of the theatres to see that the doors are shut at the end of the show so that people would remain till the national anthem is over. We are very vigilant about it, and often such directions are being issued to see that the people stand up and show respect to the national anthem when it is sung at the end of the show.

Some suggestion was made that when the national anthem is sung over the radio at 11 P. M. it is too late in the night, and it would not serve any purpose. This will be passed on to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for their consideration. The idea is to educate the public on the correct pronunciation and phraseology of the national song. With that idea, some circulars were issued that in schools and in cinema houses, it should be sung. I do agree with Dr. Karni Singh that there should not be any element of compulsion. Certainly we are not compelling anybody to sing the national anthem, but we want to stop people showing disrespect to the national flag or national anthem or the Constitution. That is the purpose of this Bill.

For the information of the House, I may say that from 15th August, the national flag will be flown on the Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Raj Bhavans in the States, instead of their personal standards. The President and the Governors have agreed to this and instructions have already been issued to this effect.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to prevent insults to national honour, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Insult on Indian National Flag and Constitution of India*;

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 8 and 9,—

omit "or otherwise brings into contempt (whether by words, either spoken or written, or by acts)" (8)

Page 1, line 11, *for* "three years" *substitute* "six months" (9)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 11, *for* "three" *substitute* "two" (3)

MR. SPEAKER: Does he want to speak on the amendments? No. I will now put amendments 3, 8 and 9 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 8 and 9 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Prevention of singing of Indian National Anthem, etc.*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 18,—

for "three" *substitute* "two" (7)

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 7 by Shri Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 3, 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHSIN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह बिल जब कानून बन जायगा तो इस का गलत इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हमें संदेह अभी भी है। आपने कहा लेकिन आप तो उसको इस्तेमाल में लाएंगे नही। आप की ब्यूरोक्रेसी इस्तेमाल में लाएगी। तो उन पर आप ठीक से चाबुक रखिए ताकि अगर हम ईमानदारी के साथ विधान की आलोचना करें या विधान से परिवर्तन करने की बात कहें तो वह गुनाह न माना जाय। जो लोग इस को इस्तेमाल में लाएंगे उन से हमें खतरा है। आप से तो खतरा अभी नहीं है। उन्हीं से बड़ा खतरा है। आप की जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है उसी से ज्यादा खतरा है तो इस का ध्यान मंत्री महोदय रखेंगें। कम से कम उन को वह आदेश तो दें कि जो सही तरीके से ईमानदारी से कोई विचार रखना चाहे तो उसे रखने दिया जाय और वह कटेम्प्ट न माना जाय। न उसे हेट्रेड माना जाय यही मेरा निवेदन है, इस बात का मंत्री महोदय ध्यान रखें और इस प्रकार का आदेश जरूर दें।

SHRI MOHSIN : In this respect I would again say that any misapprehensions about the misuse of the flag are unfounded. Suitable instructions will be issued to see that the provisions of the Bill are not misused. At the same time, I would also appeal to the members on that side to see that only peaceful, legal means are adopted and not such steps as would create hatred or contempt.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You have to see that the State flag is not misused. Even that day when there was a Congress demonstration I have seen so many people using that flag.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly, do not misuse the time of the House by speaking without my permission. Now the question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.30 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be taken into consideration'.

This is a non-controversial Bill.

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

13-30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Before 1954 almost every State had its own food laws but the problem was at that time there was not any uniformity in the food laws prevalent in different States. Consequently it was decided upon in 1954 that there should be a uniform food legislation throughout the country and as a consequence of that the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 was passed by the Parliament and it provided laws and inspection and other methods ensuring the detection of sub-standard food and punishment of the people responsible for manufacturing, preserving and selling that sort of food. But from subsequent experience it was found that the preventive and the penal measures provided in the Bill are not proving sufficiently deterrent to deter some of the unscrupulous manufacturers, suppliers and sellers and, therefore, for plugging the loopholes of the said Act it was amended in 1964. But at that time there was the gap, Sir. The Act was not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir and, therefore, it was decided that there should be some amendment of the Act so that it could be applied to the Jammu and Kashmir State as well. As you know, Sir, it has been provided in the Seventh Schedule, Entry No. XVIII of of the Constitution that when there was a necessity for application or extension of this Bill to that State concurrence of this House is necessary and, therefore, this small piece of legislation has been brought before the House so that it could be applied to that State as well. In this connection I would like to submit that on this proposed piece of legislation the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir was consulted. That State Government has gone through the proposal and they have agreed to the introduction and passing of this piece of legislation and it is in pursuance of that view and other circumstances referred to before that we are bringing it now before this House for its assent.

With these words I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the objective of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Amendment Bill, 1971, is to extend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act of 1954 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated food there thereby to protect the general public health.

So far as the objective of this Bill is concerned I support this Bill but so far as the principal Act and its working is concerned what I should mention is that the very purpose of the principal Act has suffered and has been defeated. Food adulteration has neither been prevented nor reduced as yet.

On the contrary, the magnitude of the adulteration of food and medicines is most disturbing. What is most terrifying to us today is the alarming proportion and extent to which adulteration has grown. Food adulteration has become today our nation's enemy number one and affects very adversely the general public health.

Why does this sort of thing happen throughout our country?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are dealing with a very limited thing. It is only about the extension of the Act to Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : What I say is connected with this Act.

This is because the principal Act itself is very defective in many respects and contains many loopholes. Firstly, the means to achieve the very noble end are very inadequate and, secondly many companies and industries have got licences in the name of other persons and their employees. These persons, who are not really guilty of the crime, are caught and punished while the real criminals escape. The licensing policy of the Government, therefore, needs to be thoroughly changed and Government should be bold, honest, impartial and careful in issuing licences.

Under the provisions of the principal Act, the authorised persons can pass a sentence of payment of fine starting with the highest limit of Rs. 2,000 down to Rs. 500 to the lowest limit of Rs. 100, and to imprisonment which

varies from the maximum term of two years down through six months to the minimum term of one month.

So far as the fine is concerned, the value of money today, in comparison with the value of money in 1954, has fallen by more than 50 per cent and, therefore, the amount of fine should be increased accordingly considerably. So far as the term of imprisonment is concerned, it is too light in relation to the crime, the nature and motive of the offence. Therefore, the term of punishment should be extended.

The number of inspection staff and testing laboratories should also be increased. The Principal Act, the extension of which to the State of Jammu and Kashmir I support, should undergo such amendment in this respect. Then and then only the purpose of the Act can be served, otherwise not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker I would like to draw the attention of the House that the scope of the Bill is confined to the question of extending the Act to Jammu and Kashmir. The various defects and short-comings of the principal Act can be brought in on a separate motion either to amend the Act or to discuss it. Let us not go into that at this stage.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : If we find there are innumerable defects in the Act, we want to refer to them...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For that, you bring a separate motion.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The main culprits, the manufacturers, etc. are being let off, and there are many defects in the Act...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you feel all that, then you bring a separate motion to discuss the principal Act, the shortcomings and all that, and to amend the provisions of the Act. Here, the scope is very limited. Only 1 hour has been allotted for it. If you take this opportunity to discuss all that, you require much more time. Let us now confine ourselves to the scope of this Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : If by suggesting certain precautionary measures, we can improve it, that will improve the application of the Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For that, you bring a separate motion. The scope of this Bill is very much limited. I request you to confine yourself to the scope of the Bill.

Shri Vidyalankar.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, as you rightly pointed out, the scope of the Bill is very much limited. Therefore, the merits of the original Act need not be discussed here.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that this is to secure uniform application of the Act. The purpose of the Bill is that the Act, as it is should be applied in Jammu and Kashmir in the same way and in the same manner, as it applied to the rest of India. I do not want to discuss the merits of the original Act. But I do want to point out that if the excultion and implementation of this Act is to be done in the same way and in the same manner in Jammu and Kashmir, as else where in India hitherto. I think, the people will not be satisfied. This Act will not be a boon to the people of Kashmir but it will create difficulties. I am totally in favour of extending the Bill to Jammu and Kashmir. But I would like to say that its execution in Jammu and Kashmir and in the rest of India should be much more improved.

At present, the enforcement of this Act is practically negligible. Every where, you see, in the open market, everything that is sold is adulterated. There is hardly any article which is not adulterated The people have succumbed to the practice. They feel there is no remedy at all. Nobody knows that there is any law in this respect. Everybody reconciles to things as they are. The people feel as if there is no remedy for this. Your enforcement is vesy weak ; your enforcement is weak and inefficient. Unless you improve your execution, this Act will not benefit the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Inspectorate is most dishonest ; the Inspectorate is most inefficient. The people are harassed. Inspectors take bribes. That is what is happening every where. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that the execution and enforcement of law is improved.

One defect in the enforcement of the law is that the Inspectorate do not catch hold of real

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

culprits, the manufacturers and so on. Sometimes, you see, there are packed closed packets, sealed packets, that are sold in the market and they are found adulterated. They catch hold of only a small shop-keeper or a small retailer in order to display their activities and the petty retailer challaned. That way, they can show that very large number of persons were challaned. But really the person challaned is innocent. They do not touch the manufacturer, the person, who has closed and sealed the packets. I know of a case where oil was being sold. There were manufacturers and oil mill owners who supplied the oil. The oil was found adulterated. The poor shop-keepers were challaned. They were accused. "You are selling these adulterated things." Of course, the sale is illegal. But you should enquire who was the manufacturer, who was the packer, and where these packets originated. You do not touch them.

Now, this Act extends to the whole of India. An article is manufactured, say, in Bombay and sold in Delhi. You should catch hold of the manufacturer, say, in Bombay, who indulges in adulteration even if his articles, packets, are sold in Delhi or Chandigarh or any where else. Another example is powdered "*garam masalas...*"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You started by saying that you will not discuss the merits of the Bill...

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : I am discussing the execution of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now you are discussing the details of different food-stuffs, *garam masalas* and all that. Kindly confine yourself to the scope of the Bill which is very much limited.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : This Act is not being properly executed. The manner in which it is being executed is insatisfactory. I would request the hon. Minister to improve its application. While I support this Bill which is being extended to Jammu and Kashmir, its application should be improved and these defects of not catching hold of the real culprits should be removed. They catch hold of only small people, small fish, and not the real culprits. That should be stopped. The real culprits should be caught hold of and punished.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह बिल जो लाया गया है मैं उसको वेलकम करता हूं । बहुत अच्छा किया गया कि इसको जम्मू कश्मीर में भी बढ़ाया गया । हम भी चाहते है कि जम्मू कश्मीर और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान की हालत ऐसी हो कि सही मानों में हम समझें कि कश्मीर हमारा है लेकिन वह हमारे जनसंघी भाई या दूसरे रिएक्शनरीज के लफ्जों में नहीं कि कश्मीर हमारा है बल्कि ऐसी सिचुएशन और ऐसा एटमास्फियर बनना चाहिए जिसमे हम समझें कि कश्मीर हमारा है और कश्मीर समझे कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है । इसकी बहुत जरूरत है और मैं समझता हूं इस बिल के जरिये अगर हम इसमें कुछ भी आगे बढ़े तो हमारे लिये बहुत बड़ी चीज होगी हालांकि मुझे अन्देशा यह है कि गिजाई मिलावट के सिलसिले में जो हिन्दुस्तान में बेइन्तहा भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी फैली हुई है कहीं इस बिल के जरिये जम्मू कश्मीर में भी उस भ्रष्टाचार और रिश्वतखोरी को तो नहीं ले जा रहे हैं ? यहां देखने में आता है कि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां मिलावट करती हैं । कौन नहीं जानता, अखबारों में भी आया कि केवेन्टर्स कम्पनी ने मिलावट की । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केवेन्टर्स कम्पनी के जरिए दूध और मक्खन में मिलावट करने की जो खबरें अखबारों में आई उस पर क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उस कम्पनी का लाइसेन्स सस्पेन्ड किया ? कैंसिल करना तो दूर की बात है, क्या सरकार ने उस कम्पनी के लाइसेन्स को सस्पेन्ड भी किया है ? इसलिये हमें डर है कि कहीं यह करप्शन वहां पर भी न पहुंचे । मेरे दोस्त विद्यालंकार जी ने जो कहा उससे मैं एग्री करता हूं, मैं इसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि हम देखते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों में जो सामान तैयार होता है उन पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता । वहां पर शायद कोई इंस्पेक्शन भी नहीं है । एक ही काम है, मुझे मालूम है कि इंस्पेक्टर्स या सरकारी अधिकारियों

के लिये एलाउन्स कहिए, तनख्वाह कहिए, या इल्लीगल हक कहिए—वह मुकर्रर हो जाता हैं। दूध, घी या दूसरी चीजों में मिलावट के लिए अगर कोई पकडे जाते है तो वह छोटे दूकानदार ही होते हैं। जो जितना ही छोटा दूकानदार होता है वह उतना ही ज्यादा पकड़ा जाता है। जैसा माननीय विद्यालंकार जी ने कहा जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन इसका अब तक रहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह निहायत अफसोसनाक और शर्मनाक रहा है। अगर इसी तरह पर रहा तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसे कहीं दूसरी जगह ले जाना बेकार होगा।

आज भी हमारी सरकार मोनोपलिस्ट्स के हाथों मे घिरी हुई है और निकल नहीं पा रही है। लोगो की तन्दुरुस्ती मे खेला जा रहा है, जिन्दगियों से खेला जा रहा है मिलावट के जरिये।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यहां पर एक नुमाइश हुई थी, आप ने भी देखी होगी, उसमे बतलाया गया था कि क्या-क्या चीजें मिलायी जाती है। लेकिन उस नुमाइश के बाद भी मुझे नहीं मालूम कोई मजबूत कदम उठाने के लिये डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई कार्यवाही की हो, कोई भी मजबूत कदम उठाने के लिये यहा पर कोई बिल लाया गया हो। हमें खुशी होगी अडल्ट्रेशन करने वालों के लिये सख्त से सख्त सजा रखी जाय। हमें उम्मीद है कि यह सदन उसको जरूर मन्जूर करेगा। लेकिन अगर इसी तरह रहा और इसी तरह इंस्पेक्टर्स और दूसरे अधिकारियों की रिश्वत जारी रही और कोई कार्यवाही न हुई तो मैं समझता हूं कि जम्मू कश्मीर मे भी इसको बढ़ाना कोई फायदेमन्द और हमारे लिये कोई इंसाफ और शुक्रिये का सबब नहीं होगा। बल्कि वहां पर भी यह रिश्वतखोरी और ज्यादा पहुंचेगी।

इसलिये इसको हिन्दुस्तान के सारे हिस्सों में लागू किया जाय और साथ ही इसको निहायत ऐफीशियेंटली लागू किया जाय ताकि अपने मुल्क से मिलावट की लानत को खत्म कर सकें। दूसरे मुल्कों मे तो मिलावट के लिये सजाये मौत दी जाती है। लेकिन हमारे यहां रिश्वत ली जाती है। इसलिये जो इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में खामियां रही हैं, उनको दूर किया जाय और साथ ही जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू किया जाय।

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہہ) ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ یہ بل جو لایا گیا ہے۔ ہم اس کو ویلکم کرتے ہیں۔ بہت اچھا کیا گیا کہ اس کو جموں و کشمیر میں بھی بڑھایا گیا۔ ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ جموں و کشمیر اور باقی ہندوستان کی حالت ایسی ہو کہ صحیح معنوں میں ہم سمجھیں کہ کشمیر ہمارا ہے۔ لیکن وہ ہمارے جن سنگھی بھائی یا دوسرے وہ رجی ایکشنریز کے لفظوں میں نہیں کہ کشمیر ہمارا ہے بلکہ ایسے ایسی سچویشن اور ایسا اٹموسفیر بنانا چاہیئے جس سے ہم سمجھیں کہ کشمیر ہمارا ہے اور خود کشمیری سمجھیں کہ ہندوستان ہمارا ہے اس کی بہت ضرورت ہے۔ اور میں سمجھتا ہوں اس بل کے ذریعہ اگر ہم اس میں کچھ بھی آگے بڑھیں تو ہمارے لئے بہت بڑی چیز ہوگی۔ حالانکہ مجھے اندیشہ ہے کہ غذائی ملاوٹ کے سلسلے میں جو ہندوستان میں بے انتہا بھرشٹاچار اور رشوت خوری پھیلی ہوئی ہے کہیں اس بل کے ذریعے جموں و کشمیر میں بھی اس بھرشٹاچار اور رشوت خوری کو تو نہیں لے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہاں دیکھنے میں آتا ہے کہ بڑی بڑی کمپنیاں ملاوٹ کرتی ہیں۔ کون نہیں جانتا اخباروں میں بھی آیا کہ کونٹرز کمپنی نے ملاوٹ کی۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کونٹرز کمپنی کے ذریعے دودھ اور مکھن میں ملاوٹ کرنے کی جو خبریں اخباروں میں آئیں اس پر کیا گورنمنٹ نے اس کمپنی کا لائسنس سسپنڈ کیا۔ کینسل کرنا تو دور کی بات ہے کیا سرکار نے اس کمپنی کے لائسنس کو سسپنڈ بھی کیا ہے۔ اس لئے ہمیں ڈر ہے کہ کہیں یہ کرپشن وہاں پر بھی نہ پہنچے۔ میرے دوست ودیالنکار جی نے جو کہا اس سے میں ایگری کرتا ہوں۔ میں اس کی تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا لیکن اتنا ضرور کہوں گا کہ ہم دیکھتے ہیں بڑی بڑی کمپنیوں میں جو سامان تیار ہوتا ہے ان پر کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جاتا۔ وہاں پر شاید کوئی انسپیکشن بھی نہیں ہے۔ ایک ہی کام ہے مجھے معلوم ہے کہ انسپکٹرز یا سرکاری ادھیکاریوں کے لئے الاونس کہیے۔ تنخواہ کہیے یا اللیگل حق کہیے۔ وہ مقرر ہو جاتا ہے۔ دودھ گھی یا دوسری چیزوں میں ملاوٹ کے لئے اگر کوئی پکڑے جاتے ہیں تو وہ چھوٹے دوکاندار ہی ہوتے ہیں۔ جو جتنا ہی چھوٹا دوکاندار ہوتا ہے۔ وہ اتنا ہی زیادہ پکڑا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے کہ مانیہ ودیالنکار جی نے کہا جو امپلیمینٹیشن اس کا اب تک رہا ہے

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی]

میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ بہت افسوس ناک اور شرمناک رہا ہے۔ اگر اس طرح پر رہا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کو کہیں دوسری جگہ لے جانا بیکار ہوگا۔

آج بھی ہماری سرکار منوپلسٹس کے ہاتھوں میں گھری ہوئی ہے اور وہ نکل نہیں پا رہی۔ لوگوں کی تندرستی سے کھیلا جا رہا ہے۔ زندگیوں سے کھیلا جا رہا ہے ملاوٹ کے ذریعے۔

جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب یہاں پر ایک نمائش ہوئی تھی آپ نے بھی دیکھی ہوگی۔ اس میں بتایا گیا تھا کہ کیا کیا چیزیں ملائی جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن اس نمائش کے بعد بھی مجھے نہیں معلوم کوئی مضبوط قدم اٹھانے کے لئے ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے کوئی کارروائی کی ہو۔ یا کوئی بھی مضبوط قدم اٹھانے کے لئے یہاں پر کوئی بل لایا ہو۔ ہمیں خوشی ہوگی اڈلٹریشن کرنے والوں کے لئے سخت سے سخت سزا رکھی جائے۔ ہمیں امید ہے کہ یہ سدن اس کو ضرور منظور کرے گا۔ لیکن اگر اسی طرح رہا اور اسی طرح انسپکٹرز اور دوسرے ادھیکاریوں کی رشوت جاری رہی اور کارروائی نہ ہوئی تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جموں و کشمیر میں بھی اس کو بڑھانا کوئی فائدے مند اور ہمارے لئے کوئی انصاف اور شکریے کا سبب نہیں ہوگا۔ بلکہ وہاں پر بھی یہ رشوت خوری اور زیادہ پہنچے گی۔

اس لئے اس کو ہندوستان کے سارے حصوں میں لاگو کیا جائے تاکہ اپنے ملک سے ملاوٹ کی لعنت کو ختم کر سکے۔ دوسرے ملکوں میں تو ملاوٹ کے لئے سزا سے موت دی جاتی ہے۔ لیکن ہمارے یہاں رشوت لی جاتی ہے۔ اس لئے جو اس کے امپلیمینٹیشن میں خامیاں رہی ہیں ان کو دور کیا جائے اور ساتھ ہی جموں و کشمیر میں لاگو کیا جائے۔]

डा० कैलास (बम्बई—दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करेने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। फूड अडल्ट्रेशन के बारे मे जो भी सदन में अभी चर्चा हुई है वह कुछ माने में ठीक है। लेकिन जब हम लोग अधिकारियों को या लोग जो खाने की चीजों मे या दवाइयो में मिलावट करते हैं, उन्हे दण्ड देने की बात करते है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हू कि उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार तो कुछ मानों में, लेकिन ज्यादा माने मे राज्य सरकार और महानगर पालिकायें दोषी है।

मैं डा० चट्टोपाध्याय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हू कि सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र मे नही, लेकिन सारे पश्चिमी देश मे सिर्फ एक कैमिकल लैबोरेटरी है जहा पर जिन चीजो में मिलावट की जाती है उसकी जाच की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही अधिकारी उन पर कोर्ट मे मुकदमा कर सकते है। मुझे यह मालूम है कि जो भी सैम्पिल अधिकारी भेजते है वह सैम्पिल के नतीजे की कैमिकल लैबोरेटरी महीनो तक रिपोर्ट नही भेज पाती। और वही अर्सा है जबकि हमारे अधिकारी फस जाते है, उन बडे आदमियों से पैसा ले लेने है या कुछ मजदूरो को जो कि दुकान मे काम करते है उनको पकड़ा जाता है और उनको ही सजा हो जाती है।

तो किसी भी कायदे को जब किसी क्षेत्र मे ले जाने की बात करते है तो हम यह नही सोचते कि इस कायदे को सफल बनाने के लिए हमें क्या-क्या करना होगा। बड़े दुख का विषय है कि सारे भारतवर्ष मे फूड एडल्टरेशन की चर्चा अखबारो के द्वारा, कांफरेंस के द्वारा, सेमिनार के द्वारा करने के बाद भी राज्य सरकार ने एक लैबोरेटरी मे दूसरी लैबोरेटरी नही बनायी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. KAILAS : Sir, I will just take only half a minute. Why I am saying this that the Health Minister has not taken care of establishing a chemical laboratory either at Srinagar or in any part of Jammu. If they are not going to establish a chemical laboratory it is no use extending this Act and asking Parliament to pass this Bill. The chemical laboratory is a "must". This should have been constructed and established and equipped before bringing this Bill for extension of this Bill to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I had risen with your permission only to request the hon. Minister to see that a chemical laboratory is established in the State before this Act is extended to this State.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I shall not take much time because the scope of this Bill is very limited. I am glad that wisdom has dawned on the Government sixteen or seventeen years after the passing of this Act, and now they are going to extend this Act to Jammu and Kashmir. No doubt, this Act is a very important Act, in so far as it safeguards the interests of the consumers against unscrupulous businessmen and traders. But let me point out that very often this Act is misused. At the same time, I know the limitations of the Central Government in this matter.

I have myself conducted some cases under this Act. One of the cleanest hotels in the city was prosecuted, and we could not do anything. Finally, the man concerned was punished. Again, there are cases where prosecution is launched for mixing lead with turmeric. When the case was there in the court, neither the lawyer nor the magistrate nor the accused know how lead could be mixed with turmeric, and yet the man was punished. Again, a confectioner was punished mixing colourable material with peppermint. But the man had nothing to do with the manufacture of peppermint. This has to be checked at the source. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that this Act is at present used only against the small traders or retail traders. I would request that he must take this matter up with the State Governments so that the producers and the manufacturers could be dealt with under this Act and not the retailer who has nothing to do with manufacture.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I welcome this Bill. After a long time, Government have at last made a good beginning. We know that our Acts are not automatically applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, and we have to make them specifically applicable to that State.

Without taking much time, I would like to mention one important thing. At present, imprisonment is compulsory under this Act. I request the hon. Minister to make it either imprisonmeat or fine.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): No, the man should be punished. It should be only imprisonment.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I am a lawyer and I have conducted cases under this Act, and my hon. friend Shri G. Viswanathan also has conducted cases, and both of us know the practical difficulties, so far as implementation is concerned. This Act is being used only against the small traders. Only the poor milk-sellers are prosecuted and punished under this Act. For no fault of theirs, a charge-sheet is made against them and they are harassed.

Therefore, I would take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to see that there is some provision to the effect that compulsory imprisonment is removed and instead there should be imprisonment or fine.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would like to thank the hon. Members for participating in this debate and offering certain constructive suggestions. As I have already said, this piece of legislation is of a very limited scope. The main theme is the extension of the Act in its application to Jammu and Kashmir. The other two clauses, namely clauses 3 and 4 are rules of construction. However, taking this opportunity of talking on this legislation of limited scope, hon. Members have aired certain views which in a different context are very important. Like the hon. Members, Government themselves are quite alive to the hazards posed by the adulterated food and substandard food.

14.00 hrs.

In fact, the amendments brought forward by Government in 1964 to the original Act of 1954 were mainly designed to plug the loopholes of the original Act and to provide for more deterrent punishment of unscrupulous manufacturers, sellers and preservers of adulterated food. You will find that it has been provided in the body of the parent Act that the punishment is quite deterrent—minimum six months and maximum six years, fine not less than Rs. 1,000, it may be more. So it would not perhaps be correct to suggest that the punishments provided in the Act are not deterrent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should we go into all that now. Members were anxious about what amendments should be made to the main Act.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Thank you for the suggestion. Since it was referred to, I wanted to allude to it in passing. I would not dilate on it.

Some other issues have also been raised, the licensing policy, the implementing machinery, the inadequacy thereof and so on. We are quite alive to the problem. At the appropriate time, when some other substantive issues similar to this one are brought before the House, Government will be in a position to make up its mind. But now we are doing our best to see that the implementation machinery is strengthened, number of laboratories increased, quality improved and the provisions of the parent Act properly implemented and executed.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As regards clause 3, Shri Panda's amendment has been circulated. But it is not within the scope of the Bill. The Bill deals with the application of the Act to J & K whereas his amendment seeks some modification of the provisions of the parent Act. It has nothing to do with the amending Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Let me say how it is relevant. If it is convincing, you admit it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ruled it out.

To clause 3, there is no amendment'.

The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and to validate certain acquistions of land or rights in or over land under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

As this House is fully aware, the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 laid down that the future development of coal industry in the country was the responsibility of the State, and all new units in this industry would be set up only by the State except in exceptional circumstances as laid down in the resolution. Accordingly, under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquistion and Development) Act of 1957, powers were taken *inter alia* for the acquistion by the Central Government of unworked coal bearing areas covered by private leases or prospecting licences. This Act provided for acquistion of virgin lands including underground minerals or rights in or over such land in the same manner as the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. In acquisition of land, the practice under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, was to issue a single notification under section 4 (1) of the Act indicating that land in a locality was needed or was likely to be needed or was for public purpose. This notification was followed by one or more declarations under sec-

tion 6 of the Act in respect of different parcels of land specified in the original notification to the effect that such portion of land was needed for public purpose or for a company.

In a judgement dated 9th February, 1966 in the case of State of Madhya Pradesh v. Vishnu Prasad Sharma and others, the Supreme Court have held that once a declaration under section 6 of the Act was issued, whether it be in respect of a part of the land comprised in the notification under section 4 (1) or in respect of the whole of it, the effect of the initial notification is exhausted and no further declarations under section 6 of the Act are sustainable.

In other words, Government could not acquire lands by means of successive declaration under section 6 followed by single notification under section 4 (1). Though nothing however, prevents the Government from issuing fresh notification under section 4 (1) again even in respect of the same locality followed by subsequent notifications under section 6. but in such eventualities, compensation to be paid will be on the basis of the market value as on the latter date of the notification under section 4 (1) and so will generally be larger.

In order to overcome the adverse effect of of the above judgement, the Land Acquisition Act was amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Act 1957 (13 of 1967). The amendment specifically provides that if necessary more than one declaration under section 6 may be issued from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same notification under section 4 (1) of the Act.

The relevant provisions of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 correspond and are more or less the same as those of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Hence the aforesaid *decision of* the *Supreme* Court would apply also to the acquisitions made under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and thereby affect the validity of a large number of acquisitions of land done or intended to be done for the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., wherein single *notification* under section 7 (1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act of 1957 has been followed by more than one declaration under section 9 (1) of the Act. It is not possible, nor will it be in the public interest to reopen all such cases and to start proceedings fresh as it would seriously dislocate the projects of the National Coal Development Corporation for which land has been acquired and compensation paid. Further, the issue of fresh notification under section 4 (1) would involve payment of large amount of additional compensation in view of the increase in land value.

The Bill under discussion, therefore, proposes to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, on the lines the Land Aquisition (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1957 (13 of 1967).

Secondly, this Bill also proposes to empower the Government to compensate the State Governments for the loss of royalty which they suffer when areas without any third party rights are acquired under the Act, by paying them such sums as they should have been entitled to by way of royalty had the areas been leased for the mining of minerals.

The Bill also incorporates a few formal amendments of a procedural nature to give effect to the above two main ideas.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and to validate certain acquisitions *of* land *or rights in or over* land under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल मे पैच अप करने की कोशिश की गई है, यह पैच अप बिल है और कोई कम्प्रिहैंसिव बिल नहीं है। जिन सवालों को लेकर उनका हल निकाला जाना चाहिये था, वह नही किया गया है और वैसा बिल नहीं लाया गया है। इसमे एक यह बात जरूर अच्छी है कि राज्य सरकारों को निश्चित राशि केन्द्र से मिला करेगी माइंज के कम्पेंसेशन के रूप मे।

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

इस बात पर इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई है कि जो रायलटी का पैसा बड़े-बड़े खदान मालिकों के जिम्मे राज्य सरकारों का पड़ा हुआ है, जो खानों के मालिक हैं, उनके जिम्मे पड़ा हुआ है, वह उनको मिले। उसके लिये आपने कभी प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। राज्य सरकारों को जब यह पैसा नहीं मिलता है तो उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। इससे उनको फाइनेंशियल डिफिकल्टी का सामना करना पड़ता है और डिवेलपमेंट के कामों में जो पैसा लगना चाहिये, जो पैसा विकास के कामों में लगना चाहिये, वह नही लग पाता है और नतीजा यह होता है जो उनका पिछड़ापन होता है, वह बना रहता है और वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। मुझे बिहार का पता है कि उसको कितनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है इस मामले मे। वेस्ट बंगाल के सामने भी यही समस्या है। वहां पर शासन की बागडोर केन्द्र ने अब तो अपने हाथ मे ले ली है। कोयले का जो उत्पादन होता है उसका 86 प्रतिशत हिस्सा बंगाल बिहार से पड़ता है। इन दोनों राज्यों की जो रायलटी की राशि बकाया पड़ी हुई है कोयला खदानों के मालिकों के जिम्मे इसको किस ढंग से वसूल किया जायेगा, इसका कोई हल इसमें नही सुझाया गया है। उसके लिये बिल में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। ऐसे लोगों को जेल भेजने या सजा देने की बिल मे कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है। मुझे बिहार का बकाया मालूम है कि एक कोयला खदान मालिक के जिम्मे रायल्टी का तीन करोड़ रुपया है लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो रही है। यह रायलटी की राशि वसूल करने के लिये कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये ताकि राज्य सरकारों को बकाया राशि मिल सके और वे इसको विकास कार्यों में लगा सकें और अपने पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने में सहायक हो सकें।

कोयला खदान क्षेत्रों का जिन्होंने निरीक्षण किया है, उनको जिन्होंने देखा है और जो सरकारी रिपोर्ट और आंकड़े हैं, उनसे भी यह पता चलता है कि बंगाल तथा बिहार में आसनसोल, झरिया, रानीगंज आदि इलाकों में कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर है उनकी मजदूरी में कोई खास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। कुछ वृद्धि तो हुई है लेकिन जितनी होनी चाहिये थी नहीं हुई है। उनके जीवन-यापन करने के जो साधन हैं, रहन-सहन की जो स्थिति है, अस्पताल, मकान की जो सुविधायें है, वे अत्यन्त अपर्याप्त है। इन तमाम चीजों पर भी आपने ध्यान नही दिया है। कोयला खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की काम की जो स्थिति है, उसमें उनको टी० बी० आदि रोग हो जाते है और जिस वातावरण में वे काम करते हैं वह इतना खराब होता है कि हमेशा अस्वस्थ होने की दशा मे वे रहते है। उनको लगातार इस तरह की परिस्थिति मे काम करना पड़ता है। जो बीमारियां उनको इसकी वजह से हो जाती है उनकी रोकथाम करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत थी। इनका रोकथाम का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये था। इस ओर भी आपने ध्यान नही दिया है। खुद आपका जो नेशनल कोल डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन है उसके अन्दर भी जो मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये, नहीं मिलती है। उनकी समस्याओं का हल होना भी जरूरी है। हाउसिंग की जो इन सबकी समस्या है, वह भी हल होनी चाहिये।

सदन में बराबर इस बात की चर्चा चलती रहती है कि कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए वैगंज नही मिलते हैं। इस कारण से लाखों टन कोयला पड़ा रह जाता है। इस कारण से उद्योग को भी घाटा होने लगता है और उसकी जो समस्यायें है वे भी हल नहीं हो पाती है। इस ओर भी इस बिल को पेश करते समय आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इस समस्या को हल करने की दिशा में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इसके बारे में भी आपने कुछ नहीं बताया है।

इस बिल में आप जो कोल बेयरिंग

एरियाज है, उनको एक्वायर करने जा रहे है। यह अधिकार आप अपने हाथ मे ले रहे है। कम्पेंसेशन देने का जो सवाल है इसको किस तरह से हल करना है यह अधिकार भी आप ले रहे है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कोयला खदानो में काम करने वाले मजदूरो को समस्याओं, रायलटी की समस्या, आदि जो समस्यायें है, उनको हल करने की तरफ आपका ध्यान नही गया है। इस वास्ते मै कहता हू कि यह पैच अप मैशर है। समस्या का आशिक हल ही इसके द्वारा आप निकाल रहे है। जो मूलभूत समस्याये है, वे बनी रहेगी।

जा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैक है वे भी उन्ही खदानो को कर्जे आदि देते है जो बडे लोग है। यह भी बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाली बात है। मै कहूगा कि अगर आप कोयला उद्योग का विकास करना चाहते है तो आप प्राइवेट एजेंसीस के रूप मे इस उद्योग को न रहने दे। जो छोटे लोग इसमे लगे हुए है, जो छोटे खदान मालिक है उनको आप थोडा बहुत मुआवजा देकर यह सारा जो उद्योग है इसको अपने हाथ मे ले, इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण आप करें। कोयला उद्योग मे अगर राजकीय पूजी लगेगी तो उसका फल यह होगा कि योजनाये समग्र रूप से बन सकेगी और उनको कार्यान्वित करने मे सहूलियत होगी। आजकल होता क्या है। प्राइवेट ओनर्ज के हाथ में रहने मे अनेक समस्यायें खडी होती है। यहा पर जब प्रश्न किये जाते है तो किसी प्रश्न के बारे मे कहा जाता है कि इसके लिए लेबर डिपार्टमेंट जिम्मेदार है और किसी दूसरी समस्या के लिये कह दिया जाता है कि इसके लिए दूसरा विभाग जिम्मेदार है।

मैं चाहता हू कि आप ऐसा विस्तृत बिल लायें जिसमे कोयला खदानो मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो की मजदूरी बढ़े, उनको मकान की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो,, उनकी छटनी न हो सके और इसके साथ साथ जो दूसरी उनकी समस्यायें है, वे हल हों। साथ ही राज्य सरकारों की जो रायलटी की राशि बकाया पड़ी हुई है खदान मालिको की तरफ उसको वसूल करने मे सुविधा हो सके, यह व्यवस्था भी आप करें। सारे कोयला उद्योग को आप राजकीय पूजी के अन्दर लाये। जब आप समाजवाद की बात करते है तो राजकीय पूजी का देश के अर्थ तत्र मे निर्णायक हिस्सा अदा करने के लिए आप सुविधा प्रदान करे। ऐसा नही होता तो समाजवाद की बात करना, कोरी कल्पना मात्र ही होगा।

अपने जवाब मे आप बताये कि आप उन समस्याओं को कैसे हल करने जा रहे है। समस्या का आशिक हल तो आप इस बिल के द्वारा करने जा रहे है लेकिन जो और बड़ी बडी समस्याये इस उद्योग के सामने है, उनका निदान नही हो पाएगा।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): According to the original Act no compensation was payable to the State Government when the land is acquired by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No compensation for the mineral; for land there is compensation.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN. Yes, the value of the mineral will not be taken into consideration. That is why the States have been urging on the Centre that this attitude of the Central Government is depriving them. We know the financial position of the States very well. They are in a very miserable position. Very often the State Governments are driven from pillar to post. They go to the Planning Commission From there they will be sent to the Finance Commission. Finally they have to go to the Reserve Bank of India for overdraft. No doubt, the Central Government gives them loans and grants by one hand but by the other hand takes away huge amounts from them by way of interest and instalment of the principal. Now I am glad that the Central Government have agreed to pay royalty to the State Governments, though they have not agreed to pay compensation.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, clause 7 says:

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

"......the Central Government or the Company, as the case may be, may pay to the State Government such sum of money as would have been payable as royalty.."

Here the word "may" has been deliberately used. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated :

"The Central Government...... has decided that the State Governments should be paid purely on an *ex-gratia* basis..."

There they have used the word "should". But in the clause they have deliberately used the word "may" whereas actually it should have been "shall". I have seen in most of the Bills originating from the Central Government that where it is an obligation of the State Government they use the word "shall" and where it is an obligation of the Central Government towards the State Governments they use the word "may". This attitude should change and they have to use the word "shall" instead of "may" in this clause.

Then, the Bill empowers the government to acquire the land by stages. This is a curious procedure. There is a preliminary notification, a second notification and a final declaration. It is a very cumbersome process which causes a lot of hardship to the land-owners. Though as a lawyer I may not agree with this procedure, in the national interest I support this measure. At the same time, I would request the Government that, as far as possible, they should avoid this acquisition by stages. I am sure the Minister will agree to change the word "may" to "shall"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Many good suggestions have been made which are outside the scope of the Bill. The hon. Minister may deal only with those which come within the scope of the Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Mine was relevant and important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was not referring to his suggestion. There were many other good suggestions which were not whithin the scope of the Bill. Government may consider them afterwards. They need not be replied to now.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : This Bill, as I said in my opening speech, has a very limited scope. The aim of this Bill is to bring the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act in line with the Land Acquisition Act because both the enactments deal with the same subject more or less. The Land Acquisition Act was amended in 1967. What we are trying to do is to bring this Act in line with the Land Acquisition Act. It has a very limited scope.

As my hon. friend opposite has said, the State Governments were deprived of their royalties because no compensation was payable in respect of minerals. Now we are having a provision whereby the State Governments would be entitled to compensation in respect of minerals also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The main quarrel is that the word 'may' should be substituted by 'shall'.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : Personally I do not think that there is any difference made by change of the word 'may' by 'shall'. My friend also said that various private owners of coal mines are not paying royalties to the State Governments. State Governments have sufficient power including the right to terminate the lease in case these royalties are not paid. I think those powers are sufficient. With these words I commend this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, and to validate certain acquisitions of land or rights in or over land under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 8, clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 8, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN I move

' That the Bill be passed "

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill be passed '

The motion was adopted

DISCUSSION RE FLOOD AND DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we take up discussion under Rule 193 on the flood and drought situation in the country

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली (टिहरी-गढवाल). उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सर्व-विदित है, आज देश भर मे बाढ का जो प्रकोप हुआ है, उस के कारण लाखो घर तबाह हो चुके है । हम वर्षो से देखते आ रहे है कि हर साल जब जब बाढ आती है, उस के बाद हमारी सरकार के घडियाल के आसू तो बह ये है, किन्तु बाढ की स्थायी रोक-थाम के लिए, उस के निराकरण के लिए उसने आज तक कोई ठोस कदम नही उठाया है । अब तक केवल टीके लगाने की ही प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है और जो बाढ से क्षतिग्रस्त परिवार है, उन को थोडी बहुत सहायता पहुचाने का प्रयास तो किया गया है, किन्तु उससे जो क्षति हमारे देश को पहुच रही है, हर साल जो करोडो रुपये की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती जा रही है, उसको बचाने के लिए सरकार के द्वारा कोई कार्यक्रम अभी तक नही बनाया गया है ।

मैं उदाहरण के रूप मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सरकार ने 153 करोड रुपये का प्रावधान किया है, जब कि आवश्यकता कम से कम 100 करोड रुपये की है ।

यही नही मै एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकार, बाढ के मूल स्थान पर जहा से बाढ का उद्गम होता है उन स्थानो पर बाढ की रोकथाम के लिए कोई योजना न अब तक तीन योजनाओ मे रखी है और न चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना मे उस के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया गया है । मै उदाहरण के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि फ्लड कट्रोल को अब तक जिन चार भागो मे विभाजित किया गया है उस मे कान्स्ट्रक्शन आफ एम्बैकमेंट्स ड्रेनेज स्कीम्स टाउन प्रोटेक्शन स्कीम्स और रेजिंग दि विलेज एबव दि फ्लड लेवेल यही चार बाते रखा है । किन्तु कैचमेंट एरियाज जो कि नदियो के है उनमे बाढ की रोकथाम के लिये कोई योजना सरकार ने अभी तक तैयार नही की है । 1951 मे जबकि फ्लड कट्रोल का काम शुरू किया गया तब से अब तक केवल 250 करोड रुपये इस मे व्यय हुए है जबकि हम देखते है कि हर साल अरबो रुपये की सम्पत्ति हजारो करोड नष्ट होती रही है ।

भारत सरकार की इरीगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री की एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने जो इस पर जाच की थी वह इस परिणाम पर पहुचा थी कि हमको कैचमेंट एरियाज मे फ्लड कट्रोल के लिये सबसे अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और मै आपको सूचना के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट-टेकनिकल रिपोर्ट आन ऐन आन-दि स्पाट स्टडी आफ दि अलकनंदा ट्रैजेडी, 1970 से एक छोटा सा अंश का उद्धरण करना चाहता हू । उसमे कहा गया है—

"The damage on the Rishikesh-Joshimath Road were followed by a localised cloud burst in the area around the source of water feeding the Patal Ganga, Rishi Ganga and Dhauli Ganga"

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

फोर्थ वर्ल्ड फारेस्ट्री कांग्रेस जो कि 1954 में हुई थी उसके उद्घाटन भाषण में श्री के० एम० मुंशी ने उस समय कहा था—

"People naturally turn to the engineering structures to hold the rivers within their banks....these measures, important and of immediate use as they are, seek to cure the symptoms, not the disease.. the flood control has to begin at the beginning, by enforcing proper management of the catchments of rivers and reconditioning of the mountain sides."

और एक सेमिनार हुआ था—सेमिनार आन इंजिनियरिंग ज्यालाजी प्राबलम्स इन रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स इन नार्दन इंडिया, उसमे जो पेपर अलकनंदा की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध मे पढ़ा गया था उसमें भी इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि कैचमेंट एरियाज मे बाढ़ की रोकथाम करने के लिए आवश्यकता है। पिछले वर्ष जब अलकनंदा ट्रैजेडी हुई थी उस समय डा० के० एल० राव ने कहा था कि वह एक विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त करेंगे जो कि बाढ़ के कारणो की जांच करेगी और रोकथाम के उपाय सुझाएगी। मेरी जानकारी में कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट सबमिट नही हो पाई है और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है उस कमेटी के विशेषज्ञ तो क्या शायद गाव का एक पटवारी भी उस स्थान तक नही गया जिसका कि नाम गोहना लेक कहा जाता है। यह जो फ्लड वहां आया उसकी कोई जांच पड़ताल किसी ने नहीं की है।

यह बात बहुत कही जाती है कि बांध बनाने चाहिए और उससे बाढ़ की रोकथाम हो सकती है। किन्तु मै मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक इंटर प्राविंशियल कमेटी अप्वाइंट हुई थी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से 1939 में, उसने सर्वसम्मति से इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि बांध बनाना एक कंट्रीब्यूटरी फैक्टर तो हो सकता है लेकिन उससे कोई स्थायी हल बाढ़ का नहीं निकल सकता है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बंध बन जाने के बाद भी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही और उनकी अकर्मण्यता का प्रमाण हमको देखने को मिलता है। बिहार में पिपरासी में जो क्षति हुई है और उत्तर प्रदेश में छितौनी के पास रेलवे लाइन जो क्षतिग्रस्त हुई उसमें अधिकारियों की यह लापरवाही देखने को मिलती है। पिछले वर्ष अलकनंदा की बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप जो क्षति पहुंची और ऐंटीबायटिक्स में जो करोड़ों रुपये की दवाओं को क्षति पहुची है वह भी बहुत कुछ अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही के कारण पहुंची है। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी अधिकारियों की ही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 1948 मे एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बिठाई थी बाढ़ की जाच पड़ताल करने के लिए और उस कमेटी ने 1954 मे अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की थी। मै आपका ध्यान फिर से कैचमेंट एरियाज की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हू। उसमे लिखा था—

"The biggest contributory factors for the increase in the frequency of and intensity of these floods are improper agricultural practices and abuse and destruction of forests and grassland.

उसी रिपोर्ट में आगे पृष्ठ 86 पर लिखा हुआ है—

"Only construction of bundhs will not be effective for flood control, especially for long-range planning. Bunds are costly to build and maintain. As a matter of fact flood water should be checked in the upper catchments before it is allowed to assume an uncontrollable volume.

और फिर पृष्ठ 143 पर लिखा हुआ है—

"There should be a concerted and systematic reafforestation of the catchment areas of all rivers and streams, particularly in the hilly areas. The expenditure on any such scheme will be more than compensated by the accruing permanent benefits to the country."

इस रिपोर्ट के अलावा भारत सरकार की भी जो एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनी थी उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट मे काफी जोर कैचमेंट एरियाज के लिये दिया था। लेकिन हमे खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि इन कमेटियो की जितनी भी रिपोर्टें होती है वह या तो रद्दी की टोकरियों मे रख दी जाती है या अलमारियो को सजाने के काम आती है। उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नही किया जाता है। आपने सुना होगा वैली आफ फ्लावर्स का नाम बहुत मशहूर है जिस पर अंग्रेजो ने भी ग्रंथ लिखे है और आज भी पर्यटक वहा जाते है। लेकिन आज वहा आप जाय कोई भी फूल देखने को नही मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहा पर नोमेडिक ट्राइब्स के लोग, घुमतु लोग जो होते है वह अपने पशुओ को लेकर, भैंसो और भेडो को लेकर जाते है और न केवल उन्होने वहा के फूलो को नष्ट कर दिया है बल्कि पहाड के सभी स्थानो को चरने चुगाने से इस तरह तहस नहस कर दिया है कि सारी वेजीटेबल ही वहा की नष्ट हो गई है। इसके कारण भी फ्लड की प्राबलम पैदा हो गई है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की थी जैसी कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की थी और जैसी कि भारत सरकार की एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की है कि इन एरियाज मे एफारेस्टेशन होना चाहिए और चरान चुगान के लिए ऐसे कडे नियम बनाने चाहिए ताकि पहाडो पर बाढ न आ सके और जब पहाड़ो पर बाढ नही आएगी तो मैदानो मे भी बाढ़ नही आएगी। मैं इस बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू, स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू 1938 मे हवाई जहाज से गढ़वाल गए थे तो तब उन्होने एक लेख मे लिखा—

> "From the air we saw Garhwal spread out below us with bare mountains, and its narrow valleys, with rivers winding through them....partly this problem of water has been aggravated by the lack of forests and general barrenness of the hill-sides. It is then the fault of the men, of the ignorant cultivator, or the incompetent or careless Government."

इसमे शक नही कि उस समय अंग्रेजो का शासन था 1938 मे और उन्होंने अंग्रेजो की आलोचना की थी लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पडता है कि आज यदि वह होते तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार के बारे मे क्या धारणा रखते जब कि तब से लेकर आज तक और भी क्षति वनो को पहुची है बजाय इसके कि हम और अधिक वन वहा पैदा करते।

मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर ने एक हाई लेवल कमेटी आन फ्लड्स बनाई थी, उसने बाढ की विभीषिका की जो जाच-पडताल की थी, वह भी इसी नतीजे पर पहुचा थी कि जो सबसे अधिक क्षति है, वह गगा और उसकी सहायक नदियों के द्वारा होती है और उस कमेटी के अनुसार 1950 से 1956 के बीच मे देश भर मे बाढ से 323 करोड रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, जिसमे से गगा और उसकी सहायक नदियो के द्वारा 203 करोड रुपये की क्षति हुई। इसलिये मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इन स्थानो पर बाढ की रोक-थाम के लिए हमारी सरकार को और अधिक कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हू—यदि हमको बाढ की रोक थाम करनी है, तो सबसे पहले हमारी सरकार को पहाड के क्षेत्र मे, कैचमेंट एरियाज मे रीएफोरेस्टेशन करना चाहिये और ऐसे कड़े नियम बना देने चाहिये, जिससे पहाडो मे भैंस, बकरी और भेड़ों के चुगने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाय।

दूसरी बात—यह जो फ्लड प्रोटेक्शन का काम है, इसको फूड प्रोडक्शन के काम की तरह से लिया जाना चाहिए। कुछ समय पूर्व हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने सुझाव दिया था कि फूड प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम की तरह से इसको नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट प्रोग्राम का

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

अनिवार्य अग बना कर चतुर्थ पच वर्षीय योजना से विशेष स्थान देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात—मैदानी इलाको मे जितनी हमारी नदिया है, उन सबको शीघ्र-से शीघ्र एक दूसरे से जोड देना चाहिये। नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। यदि यह हो गया तो हमे एम्बैंकमेंट पर जो खर्च करना पडता है, वह न करना पडेगा और एक तरह से बाढ के समय जो क्षति पहुचती है, उस क्षति से देश को बचा सकेंगे।

हमारी नेशनल फारेस्ट पालिसी जो पहले की बनी हुई है, उस मे परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। आवश्यकता इस लिये है कि हमारे पहाड के लोगो के पास आजीविका के दूसरे साधन नही रह गये है। लोगो के अन्दर जमीन की भूख है इसलिये वे जहा-तहा जमीनों को काट कर, जगलो को साफ कर के खेती के द्वारा साधन जुटाने की फिक्र मे रहते है। आवश्यकता इस बात को है कि पहाड के क्षेत्र मे, चाहे वह गढवाल का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे नेफा का क्षेत्र हो, सब स्थानो पर अधिक से अधिक वन उपजाय जाय, अथवा फलोत्पादन किया जाय। क्योकि पहाडो से हम देख रहे है—पिछले 20-25 वर्षो मे बेतहाशा जगल कटे है। और खेतो पर अधिक से अधिक लोग निर्भर रहने लगे है। इसलिए यह काम नितान्त आवश्यक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय बाढ के कारण गढवाल के क्षेत्र मे—अलमोडा, नैनीताल, पिथौरागढ मे जो भयकर क्षति पहुची है, घर तबाह हो गये है, एक तरह मे भुखमरी को स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। बहुत से परिवारो को आज जगल की जडी-बूटियो और घास पर निर्भर रहना पड रहा है। मेरे पास ऐसे अनेको पत्र भी आये है, जिस मे लोगों ने लिखा है कि हमे बिच्छू-घास (स्कार्पियन प्लाट) खाकर जीवित रहना पड रहा है क्योकि उन के खेत समाप्त हो गये है। पिछली फसल तो चौपट हो ही गई है, भविष्य की भी कोई आशा उनके पास नही रह गई है। इसलिये इन बातो को ध्यान मे रखते हुए मै अनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि आप फौरन प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज रिलीफ फण्ड से वहा पर सहायता भेजने का प्रयास करें। दूसरे—जिन लोगो की खेती चौपट हो गई है, उनके लिये तत्काल आजीविका का कोई साधन सुलभ करायें।

मै मत्री महोदय से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आपको वर्क-फार-फूड-स्कीम से भी जो सहायता उस क्षेत्र को दी जा सकती है, उसको शीघ्र सुलभ कराने का प्रयास करे।

मैदानो मे बाढ आती है तो एक बार तो पानी भर जाता है, लेकिन जब बाढ निकल जाती है तो उन स्थानो पर उससे खुराक मिलता है, खेती मिलती है, लेकिन पहाडो मे जब बाढ आती है तो गाव के गाव बरबाद हो जाते है, हमेशा के लिये समाप्त हो जाते है और फिर उनको दोबारा बनाना सम्भव नही रह जाता है। इसलिये यदि आप सोर्स के स्थान पर मूल स्थान पर बाढ के रोक-थाम की कोशिश करेंगे तो मै विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हू कि हमारी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है, बाढ का प्रकोप कम हो जायगा।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप बाढ की जो विभीषिका है उसको रोकने के लिये तत्काल कोई कदम उठाये और जो पीडित व्यक्ति है, उनको अविलम्ब सहायता देने का प्रयास करे। पहाडो मे कैचमेंट एरियाज मे रि-एफोरेस्टेशन का काम करें और नेशनल वाटर ग्रिड की योजना को चतुर्थ पच वर्षीय योजना मे सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दें।

14.46 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

*SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram): Hon. Mr. Chairman, today in this House I

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

would like to speak in Bengali. You know, Sir, that our country is full of rivers. It was also agriculturally very much prosperous. During the regime of the British Government our rivers very much neglected. The policy of the British Government was merely to exploit us. They did not frame any plan for our rivers. Consequently, the river water, which is required for the development of our agriculture, became a great source of flood devestation in our country. Every year lakhs of people became victims of floods. They also become homeless. Standing crops in lakhs of acres lands are also destroyed. After the floods famine is the usual vistor. People also suffer on account of epidemics.

There has been a loss of Rs. 204 crores due to the floods in 1968. In the same year there has been a destruction of food crops in 205 lakhs acres lands and at that time lakhs of people also became homeless. In 1969 the extent of loss due to the floods was Rs. 333 crores. In that very year, in the entire country, there has been a destruction of food crops in 236 lakhs acres land.

Mr. Chairman, you know, Sir, that is 1970, due to the floods, there has been a loss of food crops in the entire country worth Rs. 100. crores. Crops in 151 lakhs acres lands were destroyed in that very year. We, therefore, find that in every year, due to the floods, the extent of loss on average of foodgrains comes to Rs. 211 crores in valuation.

After 25 years of our Independence we thought that a scheme would be undertaken by the Government on a National scale regarding our rivers in order that our country may be saved from flood havocs for good. Sir, the hon. Minister of Irrigation said that this year monsoon came earlier than the past years. The rainfall also was heavier this year than the past years. Consequently, the flood havoc this year in greater than the past years. But even after 25 years of our independence we do not find a national flood control scheme. If there had been a national flood control scheme in our country, then, lakhs of people would not have been homeless every year.

People living in U. P. Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala usually become victims of floods. Recently the people of Rajasthan have also become victims of floods. But who are those people? They are all poor people. Generally it has been found that in every year the poor people are the worst sufferers on account of floods. These poor people mostly come from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities, agricultural labourers, share croppers and factory workers.

It is our assessment that the Government is required to spend rupees one thousand to one thousand and five hundred crores for the flood control measures in the country. But we have found that the Central Govenment has so far speent Rs. 250 crores for the flood control measures. That is why we find the recurrence of flood havocs in various parts of the country.

Mr. Chairman, you know, Sir, that after the establishment of democratic Government in Communist China the feroscious Yangsi river was controlled by that Government and it was utilised for the benefit of the people. The Chinese Government adopted a plan to control this river. The Government also inspired the people to contribute their labour in order to implement the said plan. In this manner the people of China were saved from the frequent flood havocs of the Yangsi river. But in our country we do not find such type of efforts by our Government in regard to flood control measures. If our Government had conducted any scientific inquiry into the nature of rivers like Ganga, Narmada and Teesta and other rivers, it would have been possible for us to check the fury of floods, caused by these rivers every year in our country. After knowing the nature and direction of the rivers, it becomes possible for us to find out thh remedial measures in regard to checking the floods.

In every year floods occur in our country. It occurs because we have not yet undertaken any scientific river research. Besides, we have not yet framed a national plan in regard to flood control measures.

My previous speaker said that our rivers in many places are drying. In order to check this we must adopt a plan of afforestation at the source of the rivers. The present situation has developed for want of any afforestation plan from the Government.

DVC plan is there for us. But inspite of that, in lower Damodar valley, we suffer a loss of Rs. 20 to 25 crores every year owing to

[Shri Krishna Halder]

the floods. Hundreds of villages and lakhs of acres lands are inundated by flood waters every year there. There 8 dams were proposed to be constructed in order to arrest flood waters. But only 4 dams have been constructed there. It would have been possible to prevent flood havocs in lower Damodar valley if the Man Singh Committee report had been implemented. Besides, if bunds had been constructed over Damodar river in low lying areas and by constructing Sluice gates if the river water had been diverted through various channels for irrigation purposes, the places like Hooghly, Howrah and Arambagh sub-division would have been saved from flood havocs every year. We know that floods occur during rainy season for the surplus rain water are not diverted through various channels systematically. We know that floods occur in lower Damodar valley as the surplus rain water is not released according to some plan. We also know that Rs. 14 crores is required to implement the lower Damodar valley scheme and the drainage scheme. But the Government has sanctioned only Rs. 25 lakhs. According to us, this amount of money is not at all adequate for the purpose. We therefore demand that Rs. 4 crores should be sanctioned for implementing the said schemes so that they may be completed within three years. Completion of these schemes will save people of lower Damodar valley from sufferings every year.

Ajoy river and Kunur river cause floods every year. The Government must, therefore adopt flood control plans for Ajoy and Kunur rivers. Floods occur three times in a year in my constituency. People of atleast 7 villages there will have to be shifted to some other place for rehabilitation. I again demand that necessary steps may be taken by the Government to formulate flood control plans for Ajoy and Kuuur rivers.

Many tributaries from Uttar Pradesh have joined the Ganga in Bihar. But the Bhagirathi river has dried. Now, Bhagirathi has become a tidal creek except rainy season.

Therefore, the Farrakha barrage project must be completed as soon as possible. From that project 40,000 cusecs water will have to be released all the time in order to feed Bhagirathi and for silt clearance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are so many names on the list of speakers. If one member takes more time, I shall be unable to accommodate all the members.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We can sit till midnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: I again appeal to the Government to undertake flood control measures and also to implement afforestation plan. Already 18 people have been killed by the recent floods in Malda. Lakhs of acres cultivable lands have been destroyed. The Government must therefore take necessary steps to check floods. every year, you give large amount of money as gratuitous relief to the flood victims. I therefore say that instead of spending money like this on gratuitous relief the Government must formulate a national flood control plan. I would request the Irrigation Minister, Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to sit together for the formulation of the said plan. My further request is that the said plan should be implemented on a war footing. If the Government does not do anything to check the floods, people are likely to be victims of famine and epidemics. A day will come when the flood-affected people will stand united against the present Government and the incurrent of their united struggle will flood that Government away.

So, after serving this warning upon this Government, I again demand that the flood control measures in our country should be implement in right earnest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Austin.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Our names are already there. Will we be called?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call one after the other.

SHRI N. N. PANDEY: All States have been affected either by flood or by drought. So all States should be represented in this debate which is a vital matter to all. UP and Bihar are most affected.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have just begun. There is enough time. Let members not be impatient. They will have opportunity to press their demands.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : The mid-monsoon fury has wrought severe havoc throughout our country in a heavy toll of life and property. June and July this year had been months of agonising calamity for our country. Bihar, Eastern UP, Assam, Rajasthan, Punjab, Kerala and many other States have been heavily affected by this natural calamity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Orissa also.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : I said 'other States' also.

15.00 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : Orissa.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : I am sorry. Orissa and other States as well. I was only highlighting some of the most-affected States.

Public opinion demands the application of engineering skills and other techniques. Public opinion was also focussed on spending more money to prevent or contain this annaul challenge and the calamities which cost the country about a crore of rupees every year. The hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power, in estimating the losses, has said that in the course of the next 10 years. an annual expenditure of Rs. 40 crores would be needed to meet this calamity. It is very gratifying to note that in the fourth five year Plan, Rs. 138 crores have been provided to meet this challenge. But we have yet to find additional reasurces according to the estimate of the hon. Minister and we have to try other sources also.

I think numerous geophysical and ecological factors contribute to the floods during the monsoon season. The rainfall pattern, the nature and intensity of the winds, thermal variations, the state of the soil in specific areas, forest cover and even ai pollution, which has a bearing on precipitation—these are some of the scientific aspects of the problem. This may not be entirely in the hands of technocrats, but I think some studies have to be made into this aspect. Some revers can be tamed by dams, detours and canals. An intensified afforestation programme can be launched. More refined methods of forecasting should be arranged, Flood warning and evacuation problems should also be attended to. But to put the blame entirely on the Government will be to refuse to accept the harsh realities of a tropical country like ours. So, in this background we have to approach this problem. After having made this preliminary observation from the general angle, I would like to focus the attention of the House for a minute or two on the devastation that has taken place in my constituency in Kerala.

In Kerala, anti-sea erosion problem is the major problem. Every year, vast areas of rich land greatly useful to the country are being washed away. When I was a child, within a few miles of my own house, there were huge deposits of rare earths like monazite, zircon, ilmenite and rutile. These are of vital and basic importance to our country for the development of nuclear energy for constructive purposes. In the last 30 years, most of the lands have been washed away and this is almost an aggression by the sea. Even as the frontiers of our country are being protected in various ways, this gradual encroachment by sea into vast areas of our natural frontiers has to be prevented and the areas have to be guarded, I think the hon. Minister is a competent person ; he is a technocrat himself, and so, adequate measures will have to be taken forthwith.

Let me just take the example of a tiny country like Holland. What scientific measures they have taken to protect their country from sea-erosion ? Why not this great country adopt similar measures ? After all, according to the hon. Minister it requires only Rs. 40 crores to protect the coast of Kerala. In my own constituency, from Chellanam to Kannamaly over 40 families have been uprooted and nearly 2,000 acres of land have been submerged. Almost the whole of coastal Kerala has been affected by this June and July havoc. 25,000 people have been uprooted. This is an annual occurrence.

I do not want to dilate on this. The Chairman has already said that he is pressed for time. I would only like to make this suggestion. Anti sea erosion measures will have to

[Dr. Henry Austin]

be immediately attended to. The hon. Minister is seized of the situation, and I am sure he will take necessary steps to make this a Central subject. The Centre gives occasionally some money to the States and the State Governments do some work. I suggest that the Centre should consider this a national problem, constitute an Anti-Sea Erosion Board directly under the control of the Minister and see that the anti-sea erosion work is undertaken as early as possible.

As long as you are not able to make permanent arrangements, those affected by this erosion every year should be given relief in immediately, instead of hutting them to such difficulties. The Centre should create a reserve fund for helping those uprooted:

I only wanted to focus the attention of the hon. Members and the hon. Minister on this situation which is recurring every year with the present-day advance in science and technology, it should not be difficult for us to meet this challenge:

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के साथ...

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Those who have given notice of the motion, whose names appear in the order paper, should be called first. We have been waiting for this debate for the last 15 days.

सभापति महोदय : देखिये एक बात हैं। पार्टी वाइज नाम हमारे पास आते है उसी हिसाब से मेम्बरों को समय देना पड़ता है। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि बाढ़ से करीब-करीब सभी प्रान्त अफेक्टेड हैं और जितने सदस्य हैं सभी अपनी बात को रखना चाहते है। बाढ़ की वजह से बड़ी ग्रेव सिचुएशन पैदा हो गयी है जैसे माननीय हैनरी आस्टिन ने कम समय में ही अपने पौइंटस को मिनिस्टर के सामने रख दिया वैसे हो अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी करें तो अधिक लोगों को ऐकोमोडेट किया जा सकता है, जो मै करना चाहता हूं। अतः आप लोग समय कम लें और केवल पौइंट्स को रख दें, यही हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है।

कुछ लोगों ने जो अपने नाम दिये हैं वह यही है। पार्टी की तरफ से दूसरे नाम आये हैं। तो हम कभी इस में से फालो करते हैं और कभी दूसरी लिस्ट में से फालो करते है यही तरीका हो सकता है।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra): First preference should be given to the sponsors of the motion.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: I have enquired of the party office, and they have told me that the names given to the Chair are in addition to the names of the sponsors.

सभापति महोदय : हम कोशिश कर रहे है कि हर प्रांत का एक-एक, दो-दो आदमी बहस में हिस्सा ले ले। यह न हो कि एक प्रान्त के ज्यादा आदमी हिस्सा ले लें और दूसरा प्रांत बाई डिफाल्ट चला जाय। इसलिये इस में समय मत लगाइये और बहस चलने दीजिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे देश के साथ प्रकृति व्यंग और अट्टहास कर रही है। प्रकृति की अजीब माया है। कही धूप और कहीं छाया वाली कहावत सम्पूर्ण देश में चरितार्थ हो रही है। अतिवृष्टि के कारण हमारे देश की तमाम नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण चौदह राज्य इससे ग्रसित हैं, बुरी तरह से ग्रसित हैं। एक तरफ तो बाढ़ की वजह से विनाश लीला है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश के कई राज्यों में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है और उसकी मार से वहां की जनता कराह रही है। बिहार, असम दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काशमीर, केरल मध्य प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल ये चौदह राज्य बाढ़ से ग्रसित है। पानी न पड़ने की वजह से, सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने की वजह सें आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, असम और तमिलनाडु के इलाके प्रभावित हुए हैं, वे सुखाड़ से ग्रसित हैं। बाढ़ पीड़ित राज्यों में से सब से ज्यादा खराब स्थिति बिहार की

है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले और बद्रीनाथ का पहाड़ी इलाका है, वे भी बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। बंगाल के मुर्शिदाबाद तथा मालदा जिलों की हालत भी बहुत खराब है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की हालत भी खराब है। केरल के नौ जिलों मे बाढ़ आ गई है। असम की भी हालत खराब है। धन जन की अपार बरबादी हुई है। अरबों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मे कहा है जिस को उन्होंने सदन पटल पर कुछ दिन पहले रखा था कि 215 करोड़ रुपये की बरबादी हुई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अकेले बिहार मे लगभग तीन अरब रुपये की बरबादी हुई है। इस तरह से अरबो रुपये की बरबादी हुई है। सड़के नष्ट हो गई है, बाध टूट गए है, मकान ढह गए हैं। इस सब के कारण सैकड़ों लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। मंत्री महोदय कहते है कि केवल 107 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है।

बाढ़ की विभीषिका से उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर, देवरिया, बलिया, बस्ती, गोरखपुर आजमगढ़, गोंडा, बाराबंकी, बहराइच, हमीरपुर जालौन आदि जिले प्रभावित हुए है। केरल में मालघाट, कालीकट, अलप्पी, त्रिवेन्द्रम, कन्नानोर, त्रिचूर, क्विलोन, अरनाकुलम, ये नौ जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं। इन में से पांच जिलों की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहां सी इरोशन, समुद्र के कटाव का सवाल है केरल के लिए वह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इसी वास्ते केरल की सरकार ने केन्द्र से कहा कि उसे इस समुद्र के कटाव से बचाया जाए और इसके लिए उसे 150 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायें। बाढ़ रोकने की जो योजना है उससे अलग से यह राशि उसने मांगी है। खुद केरल की सरकार ने दो करोड़ रुपया सहायता कार्य के लिए मांगा है और वह उसको दिया जाना चाहिये।

बिहार की बाढ़ सचमुच अद्वितीय बाढ़ हैं। बिहार के लोगों का कहना है कि बिहार के इतिहास में ऐसी बड़ी बाढ़, ऐसी सत्यानाशी बाढ़ कभी नहीं आई थी। सतरह जिलों में से चौदह जिले इससे पीड़ित है। ये जिले हैं पटना शाहाबाद, गया, पलामू, हजारी बाग, मुंगेर, भागलपुर, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, संथाल परगना, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, चम्पारन, सारन। ये जिले बुरी तरह से बाढ़ से ग्रसित हैं। बिहार के अन्दर जितनी भी नदियां है, जैसे गगा, पुनपुन, सोन, कोसी, गंडक, पचाने, महाने, सकरी, बागमती, आदि सब मे बाढ़ आई हुई है। आज बिहार की सब से नाजुक स्थिति है। बहुत से शहरों में पानी घुस आया है। पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। उस पर खतरा मौजूद है। पटना दानापुर, खगौल मोकामा, आरा, मुगेर, जमालपुर, सोनपुर, कटिहार, बेगूसराय, खगरिया, छपरा, पूर्णिया आदि शहरो में बाढ़ का पानी घुस आया है। मोकामा, एवं कई जगह करोड़ों रुपये का जो सरकारी गल्ला रखा हुआ है, उस पर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। आप तो जानते ही है कि गुप्ता बांध टूट जाने की वजह से डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपये का जो इंडस्ट्रियल कम्प्लैक्स बरौनी में है, उस पर खतरा आ गया था। बाध क्यों टूटे, इसकी जाच होनी चाहिये। इस तरह से बिहार म 460 प्रखडों में से 217 प्रखड बाढ़ से प्रभावित है। बिहार सरकार ने नैचुरल कलेमिटी एक्ट के मुताबिक वहा अकाल की स्थिति घोषित की है और लोगो को मदद की जा रही है। 44,160.6 स्क्वेयर मील में फसल नष्ट हो गई है। 13,634 गावों में बाढ़ आई है। 91 प्रतिशत मकई की फसल नष्ट हो गई हैं। 65 प्रतिशत दूसरी फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं। पाच लाख लोगों को गावों से हटा कर ऊंचे स्थानों में ले जा कर बसाया गया है। बिहार में तीन अरब रुपये की क्षति हुई है। सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है। मै केवल बिहार की बात आपको बता रहा हूं।

जहा से मैं आता हूं, पटना, उस जिले में लगभग पचास आदमी मर चुके है। स्वयं मेरे क्षत्र में आसोपुर ग्राम के चार व्यक्ति डूब चुके हैं। इस तरह से पूरे सूबे की स्थिति खराब है और पटना, मुगेर, पूर्णिया आदि कुछ जिलों की

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हालत तो बहुत ही ज्यादा खराब है। पटना के 28 के 28 ब्लाक पानी के अन्दर हैं। एक भी प्रखंड बाकी नहीं है जहां पानी न हो। बिहार सरकार ने इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्र से 68.22 लाख रुपये की मांग की है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह राशि कम है यह कम से कम एक सौ करोड रुपये यानी एक अरब होनी चाहिये। तभी बांधों की मरम्मत हो सकती है। लाखों घर जो पानी की वजह से गिर गए हैं, उनके मालिकों की हम मदद कर सकते हैं। तभी उनके खाने पीने का बन्दोबस्त हम कर सकते हैं। एक अरब जब तक आप नहीं देंगे तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। खुद मंत्री महोदय पटना गए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि पटना, शाहाबाद आदि इलाकों को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए पटना से कोइलवर तक बांध बनाना होगा। इसके बारे में एक स्कीम भी है लेकिन अभी तक उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये।

पशुओं के लिए चारे की बहुत कमी अनुभव की जा रही है। पशुओं को खाने के लिए चारा नही मिल रहा है। खुशी की बात है कि रेल मंत्री ने कहा कि चारा ढोने के लिये हम डिब्बे देंगे। मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहूंगा कि आप चारा फौरन भिजवायें। आदमियों को तो आप कुछ न कुछ दे रहे हैं। पर पशुओं के लिए चारे की वहां कुछ व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसे आप फौरन करें। दवाओं की भी व्यवस्था आप करें। वे वहां नहीं हैं या उनकी वहां कमी हैं। कर्जे भी आप उनके लिए दें। उसके वास्ते पैसा दें। पीने का पानी अस्वस्थकर हो गया है। उसका भी उपाय करें। किसानों को बीज देने की व्यवस्था करें। श्रमिकों के लिए कठिन श्रम योजनायें चालू करें। सड़कों और मकानों की मरम्मत की व्यवस्था करें। बांध बनाने की तरफ ध्यान दें। जब तक आप यह सब कुछ नहीं करेंगे तब तक स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से लड़ने के लिए आपको लम्बे समयकी अवधि के लिए योजना बनानी होगी और इस तरफ फौरन आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

बाढ़ बराबर बहुत से प्रदेशों में आती है और हमारे प्रदेश में तो वह हर साल आती है। लेकिन ऐसी बाढ़ आज तक नहीं आई थी। सरकार पिछले चौबीस बरसों से प्रयत्न कर रही है, लेकिन न वह बाढ़ की रोक सकी है और न सुखाड़ को। इन दोनो को रोकने के लिए लांग-टर्म और शार्ट-टर्म योजनायें बनानी होंगी। सरकार लांग-टर्म योजना को खुद चालू करे और उस को अपनी देख-रेख में पूरा करवाये। इस काम को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर छोड़ने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। बाढ़ से बचने के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार की राज्य सरकारो की जो योजनायें है, सरकार उन को चालू करे और पूरा करे।

जिन राज्यो मे बाढ़ आई है, उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो सहायता मांगो है, मंत्री-महोदय को वह सहायता मुक्त-हस्त से देनी चाहिए। उसमें किफायत या कंजूसी न करना चाहिये। ऐसा करने पर ही हम लाखों लोगों की जानें बचा सकेंगे और बाढ़ की वजह से जो असीम बर्बादी हुई है, उस की कुछ क्षतिपूर्ति कर सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने जो मागे रखी हैं, उन पर विचार कर के उन को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, inscrutable indeed are the vagaries of the monsoon. The entire well being of our country; is bound up with the timely visitation of monsoon but its visits being completely uncontrollable and unpredictable we become helpless before it year after year. This year the monsoon has inundated parts of U. P., Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and has washed away not only cattle and crop but has submerged villages after villages. Its over-generosity in the North is counter-balanced by its frugality in Maharashtra and Mysore.

In Maharashtra we have a drought of unprecedented magnitude. Coming as it does on the tails of the last year's drought it has inflicted an absolutely unbearable damage. As many as 21 out of 26 districts are affected by

it some six or seven of which are intensely and intensively affected and all told over 23,000 villages are threatened with famine. There is no water to drink both for cattle and for human beings and no grass for the cattle. The Maharashtra Government has started some famine relief works but the response is so tremendous that there is no work that can be given to them. Persons who were till June this year classed as well-to-do are coming forward to work on famine relief works for their daily ration. It is a pitiable sight to find men and women clamouring for work. The despondency so generated is creating new problems of law and order.

Last year only 9 districts as against 21 of this year were affected and the loss was assessed at Rs. 200 crores. The loss in crops this year is simply incalculable. In several districts there are no sowing operations.

Both floods and droughts are bad but a comparison between them is a bit instructive. Flood causes immediate and instant loss of life and property but it leaves a trail of alluvial deposit which enriches the soil and ensures better crops next time while drought is something like a slow lingering death. Cattle die a slow death for want of water and fodder. Men migrate and even die for want of food and water and the entire economy of the region is not only disrupted but even devastated. Despondency and disaffection change the very psychology of the masses which hits at the roots of organised social life.

Under the circumstances I should like to suggest the following short-term and long-term measures to meet the flood and the drought situation in the country. Central teams should be despatched to the affected areas to assess the damage. Adequate financial support should be given to the States concerned. Maharashtra alone needs about Rs. 15 crores by way of subsidy and loan.

At least half of the irrigation projects in Maharashtra, which have been held up on the ground that there is a tribunal appointed to adjudicate the dispute, should be cleared. As many as 11 major and 23 medium schemes of irrigation, totalling 34 in all, of Maharashtra have been held up while only one major and two medium schemes of Andhra have been held up by the Central Government on the ground of appointment of a tribunal. This injustice should be immediately removed and Maharashtra should be allowed to take up at least half of the schemes that is, 16 or 17 schemes, which have been held up.

There should be a big canal joining the Ganges to the Godavari. It will act as a flood prevention measure in the north by taking away the surplus water of the Ganges and its tributaries and will irrigate lakhs of acres of land in UP, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra and will also provide cheap water transport. I am very particular about this because it will not only join north and south but it will be a good flood prevention measure so far as all the northern States are concerned. I am told that this was at one time under the consideration of the Government but it has been side tracked now. I hope that the present Irrigation Minister will pay special attention to it. It will solve not only the problems of the north but of the south also.

So, both these short-term and long-term solutions should be resorted to by the Central Government and the drought and flood situation should be faced adequately.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the flood situation that has come to a part of Madhya Pradesh. These two seem to be unrelated because so far Madhya Pradesh has been a State which, because of its topography, has always remained unaffected. But this year during the last month's rain the rivers Banas and Sone, both of them, have caused the washing away of nearly 50 villages.

Ordinarily, in low-lying areas, where people are accustomed to the ravages of floods, villagers are aware of what precautions to take when the waters come up. Unfortunately, this area in Madhya Pradesh, which has been affected, namely that of the districts of Sidhi and Shabdol, had never had the experience of flood. Accordingly, when this time the water rose about 20 feet above the flood level during the previous monsoon, the villagers were absolutely unprepared for it and there has been a large scale hardship that has come about, specially because the river at that height does not carry silt and most of the deposits that have been deposited on the lands

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

of the villagers, whose area has been inundated has been in the nature of sand. So, not only have the villagers lost their homes but also their agricultural land which has been affected by sand deposits and has been made absolutely unfit for cultivation. At the same time, because this flood was absolutely unexpected, the villagers had no time to take away their grain and seeds. So, the present condition is that the land has been affected by sand and even if the sand has not come up to the villagers' fields they have lost their seeds.

So, we are faced with a situation where about 50 villages in Sidhi and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh have lost their land, their seeds and their homes. I would suggest that some effort should be made to make seed available to the villagers who have lost them. Since in that region the forest produce has been nationalised most of the *adibasis* who live there have not been able to get any bamboos or timber to construct temporary shelter for themselves. I would appeal to the Government here to take up the matter with the State Government to see that the laws of nationalised forests are relaxed in favour of the *adibasis* so that they can prepare some temporary shelter till the rain is over and it will be possible for them to move back to their homes. I would also appeal to this august House and the hon. Minister that he should intercede with the State Government and see that some relief measures are immediately made available to this region, specially in the nature of *taccavi* loans for those who want to construct new houses, and also for those who want to clear their land of the sand that has been deposited there.

Finally, I would say that in order to obviate any further recurrence of such debacle the Minister should give urgent thought to the construction of the Banasagar project which, had it been there this situation would not have arisen. This project would be a great boon to our region. I would plead with the Minister not to delay it any longer and see to it that it is taken up as early as possible.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगज) : सभापति जी, ऐसे तो बाढ हर साल किसी न किसी देश के हिस्से में आती है, लेकिन मैं अपने मित्र श्री रामावतार शास्त्री की तरह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तो हूं नहीं, मेरा क्षेत्र सीमित है, इसलिए मैं अपने यहां की बात आप से कहूंगा। यह हर साल एक रिचुअल सा हो गया है कि फ्लड डिबेट हो, कुछ सुझाव दिए जायं लेकिन उन पर कहां तक काम होता है या नही होता है यह कुछ समझ में नही आता है क्योंकि हर साल डिबेट होती है, हर साल बाढ़ आती है और हर साल नुकसान होता रहता है।

इस साल का फ्लड अभूतपूर्व था कम से कम हमारे इलाके मे और उस की सब से बड़ी खूबी यह थी कि बहुत दिनो तक टिका रह गया। पहले फ्लड आता था, दो चार, पांच दिन रहता था, चला जाता था। इस बार पन्द्रह दिन मे भी अधिक हो गए बाढ का पानी जहा आया वही टिका हुआ है, निकलना नही है। मै ने देखा, 5-6 तारीख को मै गया था, लोग छप्परों पर और पेड़ो पर चढ़े हुए है। वहा सड़को के ऊपर 5 फुट 7 फुट तक पानी है। लोगों के घरों के छप्परों के ऊपर से पानी बह रहा है। एक गाव मे एक घर के सब लोग ऊपर छप्पर पर चले गये थे। एक लड़का एक बक्से पर सो रहा था। किसी को मालूम नही था, वह वही रह गया। दीवार गिरी, वह उस मे दब गया। बाद में लोगों ने तलाश की और जब मलबा हटाया गया तो उस की लाश निकली। मैं ने देखा कि एक औरत आठ दस घंटे तक पानी में खड़ी रह गई। वह पानी से बाहर निकली ही नही। बाद में मालूम हुआ कि उस के पास केवल एक साड़ी थी जिसे रात में वह निचोड़ कर डाल देती थी और सुबह पहनती थी। बीच में कोई फटा चिथड़ा कपड़ा पहन लेती थी। बाढ़ में उस की साड़ी बह गई। लोगों को मालूम नहीं था कि उसकी क्या हालत है। चूंकि वह पानी में से निकली नहीं। तब लोगों ने बताया कि उसकी कैसी हालत है इसलिए यह नहीं निकल रही है। मैं ने तुरन्त एक साड़ी और एक कुर्ता खरीद कर उसे दिया तब वह बाहर आ सकी। मक्के के ऊपर 6 फुट 7 फुट पानी है। ईख के ऊपर 6 फुट 7 फुट

पानी है। आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि क्या हालत लोगों की होगी। मै यह नहीं कहता कि यह फसल बह गई, वह फसल बह गई। फसल बहने का क्या सवाल ? लोगों की स्थिति इतनी भयानक है, इतनी दर्दनाक है कि क्या कहूं। नाव नहीं कि उन को रेस्क्यू किया जा सके। जो पावर बोट्स है वह इतनी थोड़ी है कि सब जगह नहीं भेजी जा सकती है और अनइमैजिनेटिव आफिसर्स ऐसे है कि जहा ऐसी स्थिति है वहां भेज नही रहे है। मै ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से मिलना चाहा, उन को फुर्सत नही थी। दूसरे रिलीफ आफिसरों से बात की। उन्होने कहा कि हम हेल्पलेस है, हमारे पास नाव नही है। आप क्या करेगे क्या नहीं करेंगे कितने लाख खर्च करेंगे, यह मैं नही जानता। आज की जो स्थिति है उस में लोगों को कैसे राहत पहुचाई जाय, यह देखने की जरूरत है। सारे कुएं पानी में है, सारे ट्यूबवेल पानी मे हैं। घर पानी मे है। लोग खड़े-खडे दिन बिता रहे है। केवल जहां रेलवे लाइन है वहा लोगों ने शरण ली है और इस हालत में जब कि नीचे पानी है, ऊपर से बारिश हो रही है, क्या स्थिति होती होगी ? उन के माथे पर छप्पर नहीं है, कोई चांदनी नही है। पानी में भीगते है, खांसी बुखार होता है, कोई दवा का भी प्रबन्ध नही है क्योंकि वहां हम जा नही सकते हैं। कोई कन्वेयेंस नही है। सोनपुर से ले कर छपरा तक 30 मील की एरिया में यह बाढ़ है। 30 मील लम्बा और 8 मील चौड़ा 240 वर्ग मील क्षेत्र में ऐसी स्थिति है। ऊपर हेलीकाप्टर या दूसरे हवाई जहाज से जा कर उसे देख सकते हैं। आज 12-14 दिन हो गए, लेकिन पानी निकलने का नाम नही लेता। नेशनल हाई वे पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड की सड़को पर चार फुट पांच फुट पानी है। लोग जांय कैसे ? कोई सवारी जा नहीं सकती है। मैं तो नाव ले कर 20-25 गांवों में गया। सैकड़ों गांवों में से केवल 20-25 गांवों में जा सका। सब जगह यही स्थिति मैं ने देखी। उन के पास खाना नहीं है। चावल और मक्का अगर उन को दिया भी जाय तो वह बनाएं कैसे ? खायें क्या ? दियासलाई नहीं है। केरासिन आयल नहीं है, नमक नहीं है। बड़ी बुरी स्थिति है। पानी पीने को नही है। वही बाढ़ का पानी पी रहे है। इम्मीडिएट जरूरत हैं कि उन को प्रिपेयर्ड फूड देना चाहिए पैकेट बना कर और वह हर घर में पहुंचाना चाहिए। आप को वालंटियर मिल सकते हैं, यदि नाव अवेलेबल हो तो उन को भेजा जा सकता है। मैं ने देखा है कि दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिन से लोग भूखों पड़े है। जो कुछ भी वह अपने घर से निकाल कर लाए वह भी बना नही सकते। और बहुतों के पास तो है नही। रबी की फसल पानी से नष्ट हो गई और खरीफ की फसल 5 फुट 6 फुट पानी के अंदर पडी है, तो कहां जाय और क्या खायें ? नुकसान तो अभी भी जब कि पानी नही निकला है, बहुत है। जितने कच्चे मकान थे वह गिर गए और ईंट के मकान है जो सीमेंटेड नही है वह पानी निकलने के बाद गिर जाएगे। तो सवाल सैकड़ो हजारो का नहीं होगा, लाखो घरो का सवाल होगा और सारी सड़को को मरम्मत करवानी होगी सारी सड़को की मरम्मत और लाखो घरो को बनवाना कोई साधारण काम नही है। बहुत ऐसे गरीब है कि खुद बनवा नही सकते है और उन को कोई राहत मिल नही सकती है। तो उन को या तो पेड़ के नीचे जीवन बिताना होगा या खुले आसमान के नीचे बिताना होगा। बाध आप पीछे बनवाइएगा जब पानी निकल जायगा। इस वक्त तो उन को पीने का पानी और रहने के लिए कुछ तिरपाल या कोई ऐसी चीज दीजिए जिससे पानीमे वह भीग न सकें और दवा का इंतजाम होना चाहिये जिसमें खासी बुखार और जुकाम से तो न्यूमोनिया न हो जाय और उन को कोई देखने वाला न रह जाय। इस के अलावा इम्मीडिएटली फेयर प्राइस शाप्स करीब-करीब हर गांव मे या दो गांवों के बीच मे खोलिए। जिन को हम देखते हैं कि वह धनी भी हैं या घर के अच्छे है, उन का भी आज तो सब कुछ बह गया। वह पैसा दे सकते है, अपना जेवर बेच सकते है, खेत रेहन रख सकते हैं लेकिन अन्न कहां से लाएं ? इसलिए आप फेयर प्राइस

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

शाप खोलकर उन को दो पैसा महंगा चाहे दीजिए लेकिन अन्न तो पहुंचाइए जो कि वह खा सकें। वह चैरिटी नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन अन्न चाहिए जो उन को मिल सके क्योंकि वह उन के पास नहीं है। गरीबों के लिए आप जितना मुफ्त में दे सकें दीजिए और बाकी बेचने का इंतजाम कीजिए। जैसे ही पानी हट जाय और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सेजी से पानी हटेगा तो अभी एक हफ्ते से कम में नहीं हट पाएगा, तो जैसे ही पानी हट जाय तो ऐसा प्रबन्ध कीजिए कि हर एक कुएं से डिसइन्फेक्टेंट दीजिए जिस से पानी पीने से लोग बीमार न पड़ें नहीं तो बीमार पड़ेंगे तो इतने डाक्टर आप मुहैया कर नहीं सकेंगे और इतनी दवाई भी नहीं दे सकेंगे। तीसरी बात यह है कि इस विपत्ति के समय में मालगुजारी जो वसूल होती है, सरकारी अफसर माल गुजारी मांगते हैं वह तुरन्त बन्द की जाय नहीं बन्द की जायगी तो वह देंगे कहां से या तो आप उन के मवेशी खोल कर ले जाइये, खुद ही नीलाम कर लीजिये, लेकिन वह दे नही सकते है।

श्री पी० के० देव : लगान माफ कर दीजिए।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : माफ कर दें तो बहुत ही अच्छा है, लेकिन इस समय कम से वसूल न करें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो बांध आप बनवाते हैं, उस में सफिशियेन्ट आउट-लेट नहीं होता है, अगर हैवी-रेन्ज हो जांय तो उस का पानी गांव से बाहर नहीं जा सकता, वही इकट्ठा हो जाता हैं। इस लिये आप ओपनिंग्ज दीजिये। हर गांव में जहां बांध हो, रोका इन्तजाम कीजिये जिस में पानी गांव में ही इकट्ठा न रह जाय गांव से बाहर हो जाय, वरना जितना बाढ़ से नुकसान नहीं होता, उस से कहीं ज्यादा इस तरह पानी इकट्ठा हो जाने से गांव का नुकसान हो जाता है, फसलों को नुकसान होता है। बांध बनाते समय आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखिये। आज आप के जो बांध बने हुए हैं, जो इन्टैक्ट हैं, उनमें स्लूइस गैट्स नहीं हैं, इसलिये इस बात का इन्तजाम करते हुए जहां-जहां जरूरत हो, बांध बनाइये।

मैं बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें नहीं कह रहा हूं, छोटी छोटी बातें ही कह रहा हूं जिन से लोगों को राहत मिल सकती हैं। मक्के के पेड़ 6 फुट पानी में डूबे हुए हैं, मवेशी कहां से खायेगा। जो कुछ उन के पास था, वह गल-सड़ गया, सिर्फ पेड़-पत्ते काट-काट कर खिलाते हैं। इस लिये आप जल्द से जल्द उन के लिये फोडर का इन्तजाम कीजिये, चाहे आप को बाहर से मंगवा कर देना पड़े, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था फौरन होनी चाहिये, कुछ कर्ज के रूप में दीजिये, कुछ ऐसे ही दीजिये अन्यथा हफ्ते भर बाद पेड़ों के पत्ते भी नही मिलेंगे और मवेशी मरने लगेंगे।

दूसरी बात, आगे आने वाली फसल के लिए आप अभी से प्रबन्ध कीजिये। अगर आज से प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकेगा, तो किसानों को समय पर बीज नहीं मिल सकेगा। हम ने बराबर देखा है कि बीज यहां से देर करके भेजा जाता है, और बोने का समय बीत जाने के बाद उन को मिलता है। जब उन को समय पर बीज नहीं मिलेगा तो वे कहां से बोयेंगे। इस लिये इस का प्रबन्ध पहले से होना चाहिये। आप को मालूम है कि अनटाइमली रेन से उन का सारा बीज बरबाद हो गया है, सड़ा बीज भी यदि ये बोना चाहें तो वह भी उन के पास नहीं है। इस लिये बीज का इंतजाम, फर्टिलाइजर का इंतजाम, पहले से होना चाहिये और कर्ज के रूप में उन को दिया जाना चाहिये, फसल होने के बाद आप उसको वसूल कर लीजिये, लेकिन यदि आज आप उस का पैसा मागेंगे तो वे दे नहीं सकेंगे।

*SHRI M. RAJANGAM (Dindigul) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the twin spectres of floods and drought haunting the whole country are under discussion in this House and I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

You are aware, Sir, that no State in our country is an exception to the vicissitude of either floods or drought. Many States this year have been afflicted by ravaging floods. In the whole country nearly 13 crores of people have been uprooted by the marauding floods. So far as our country is concerned, floods are not a bolt from the blue; it is a regular recurring feature every year. The annual loss from floods is about Rs. 100 crores. This year the total loss on account of floods is estimated to be Rs. 275 crores. The loss of agricultural crops this year due to floods is unprecedented in the history of our country. The only redeeming feature in such a gloomy atmosphere is that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is headed by the world-renowned and most experienced Engineer, Dr. K. L. Rao. He is our only hope in finding a permanent solution to the pernicious floods. We appeal to him to give his serious consideration to the continuing problem of catastrophic floods and to find an ever-lasting solution. We hope that he does not identify himself with the like of Congressmen and belie our expectations. We fervently believe that he will exert his utmost in redeeming the country from the scourge of floods. Many thousands of villages throughout the country have been inundated by roaring flood waters and lakhs and lakhs of our countrymen have lost their little thatched huts. The floods and drought take their toll side by side. Though we have been incessantly talking about the flood and drought havoc all these twenty-four years, it is really a sad commentary on our performance that we have not succeeded in extricating ourselves from the disastrous floods and drought.

Here, I would like to refer to the suggestion which has been made many a time both inside and outside this House. This scheme, when implemented, will absolve the Centre from the sin being Committed in Cauvery. It is the grand and magnificient scheme of linking the swelling Ganges with the placid waters of Cauvery. If this scheme is implemented in right earnest, the parts of India now pillaged by floods will be made fit for plough and the chronically drought affected areas will become fertile for cultivation. With this scheme we will be in a position to kill two birds with one stone the twin spectres of floods and drought will be done with. When this scheme is taken up, thousands of engineers will get employment besides providing job opportunities for lakhs and lakhs of people. The elusive concept of national integration will become a reality. In fact, this scheme will open up vast avenue of opportunities in many fields of our activities.

By undertaking this scheme, the unsavoury water disputes like Cauvery water dispute will automatically disappear. Whatever may be the hurdles and bottlenecks in implementing this scheme, it must be taken up right now in the interest of the nation as a whole. Even though it may not be possible for us to go whole hog with this, at least we can make a beginning by taking it up in stages. For instance, 70% to 80% waters of Godavari and Krishna in South go waste into the sea. After linking these two rivers, then we can extend our programme to connecting Vada Pennai, Palaru, Then Pennai and Cauvery with Vaigai. In the absence of such a link-up the waters of these rivers are not fully utilised. Then we can go to the next stage of connecting Narmada and Godavari and ultimately Ganges and Yamuna with Narmada. This kind of implementing this gigantic scheme in stages will lead to substantial increase in agricultural production apart from yielding manifold side benefits. The problem of floods and drought will vanish in thin air.

Now, coming to the chronic drought problem in many States, I would like to make a particular reference to such areas in Tamil Nadu. There are areas in Ramanathapuram District, in Madurai District—specially Dindigul, Tirumangalam, Usilampatti and Nilakkottai—in North Arcot District and also in Salem District, which are regular victims of chronic drought. No doubt, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been spending most of its resources in alleviating the sufferings of the people inhabiting these areas. I have specifically referred to these areas because they are in need of succour from the Centre. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to extend central financial assistance for these drought-stricken areas. I am sure that my appeal in the genuine cause of common people in these areas will meet with the sympathetic consideration of the Minister.

Before I conclude, I would once again refer to the imperative necessity for linking Ganges with Cauvery if we are keen to save the country from the savage grip of floods and drought.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The time should be extended.

श्री के० डी० मालवीय (डुमारियागंज): मेरी बात आप नोट कर लें कि बस्ती जिले में भी बाढ़ आई हुई है और वहां के लिये भी कुछ करना चाहिये तो मुझे बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

सभापति महोदय: आप लोग एक्सटेंशन चाहते है और हमको आप लोगों की जो आज्ञा होगी उसको मानना पड़ेगा। आप लोग कितना टाइम एक्सटेंड कराना चाहते हैं?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: कम से कम एक घंटा।

सभापति महोदय: ठीक है, एक घंटा टाइम एक्सटेंड हो जायेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): अगर माननीय सदस्य भाषण न देकर केवल सवाल कर लें तो फिर उसमे ज्यादा समय नही लगेगा।

सभापति महोदय: मै माननीय सदस्यो से कहता हूं कि वे चार पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दें लेकिन वे 13, 14 और 15 मिनट बोलकर भी संतुष्ट नहीं होते। यह मेरी डिफीकल्टी है। श्री विभूति मिश्र जी ने बहुत अच्छा सजेस्शन दिया है। अगर आप लोग अपने यहां की प्राब्लम साल्व कराना चाहते हैं तो सवाल पूछें और उसका उत्तर भी आपको ठीक से दे दिया जायेगा और इससे आपका काम हो जायेगा। दो एक मिनट और भी बोल सकते हैं। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर): समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिये 5 मिनट का टाइम ठीक रहेगा।

सभापति महोदय: पांच मिनट से ज्यादा न लें।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद): आपकी तवज्जह खींचने का कौन सा तरीका है? आप कौन सी नीति का पालन कर रहे हैं? हमारा लिस्ट में नाम है लेकिन आप बुलाते नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: चेयर की नीति यही है कि हमारे सामने लिस्ट रहती है उससे बुलाते हैं।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी: लिस्ट भी फालो नहीं करते हैं और दो मिनट में घंटी बजाते हैं।

सभापति महोदय: पांच मिनट से कम कोई नहीं बोला है।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): This year nature seems determined to put this country to a test. In some parts there are no rains, in other parts there have been heavy rains. This condition of drought and deluge has the same effect. In both cases crops have been damaged. But the division is distinct. In the northern part of the country, UP, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, some parts of Punjab and Rajasthan, there are floods; in south India, in Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra and some parts of Madras, there is drought. In Kerala there have been floods. The khariff crops have been lost or damaged.

You are the Chairman of the Farming Forum. You know the plight of the agriculturist if the rains fail at the time of the sowing of the khariff crop. This year Maharashtra is in the grip of the worst famine. Man proposes, nature disposes. We got rain in Maharashtra in the first week of June and we were hoping for a good khariff crop, but after the 10th June, for sixty days now, we have had no rain. Out of 26 districts in the State, 16 are most-affected.

Eight districts have been partially affected, and there are four or five districts which lie in the Konkan; paddy harvest was good there, but the jowar, bajra, groundnut and other crops, especially in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra which is the granary of Maharashtra have suffered. This year there was no rain; and so no sowing, and where sowing could be done, the germination was not possi-

ble. In the eastern districts of Maharashtra, where paddy is grown, the crops have been lost this year and the western districts of Maharashtra including the district of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde—Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona and Nasik districts—have been worst affected. This year, in many of the districts of Maharashtra, there was no rain. Famine conditions exist continuously for years together in some areas; there is a chronic famine condition. There is one taluka in the Nasik district which for the last 100 years has remained famine-stricken. So, the calamity is a severe one. It has been fourfold in Maharashtra. The crops have suffered. The agriculturists have no work today. There are no operations on the farms. Agricultural labour has no work to do. So, they are to be provided with work and wages, so that they will be able to purchase foodgrains and subsist on them.

For the cattle also, there is no fodder; because of the failure of rains, there was no fodder for them available. The next greatest calamity in Maharashtra is drinking water shortage. If you do not receive rains in August, this month, I am afraid the rabi sowing will be very much affected, and in the months of April and May, during summer. the people will suffer greatly. So, the supply of drinking water, fodder and provision of employment are a dire necessity. Already, the foodgrain prices are going up every day. The State Government is trying its level best to meet the situation. Varuna seems to be displeased this year in Maharashtra. He may be demanding some pooja with some heads of men and women, but the State Government and the people are determined not to lose a single life in Maharashtra.

We have started famine works and the work on roads which are being constructed. Percolation tanks and community wells are being dug. Work which will give relief and which gives job and employment to the able-bodied men and women in the rural areas who have no work in the agricultural sector has to be provided. But the resources or funds available with the State Government are very limited. The other day, the Minister of Agriculture gave an assurance in the other House that the Centre will be sending out a team to Maharashtra and that after the report is received, the Government will give assistance to the Maharashtra Government. We are very grateful and thankful to the Central Government and the Minister, but the time is running short. When will the study team be sent, when will they study and when will they submit the report, and what will happen to it? Already, Rs. 5 crores have been spent by the Maharashtra Government, and it has been calculated that the expenditure on famine works or relief works might exceed Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 15 crores. So, it is very necessary that funds should be made available to the State Government. It is not only the question of funds.

It is also a question of materials and machinery, blasting machinery, boring machinery for digging wells and for providing drinking water. If these are available with the Central Government, they should make them available to the State Government.

As far as fodder and foodgrains are concerned, for the procurement of fodder from other States, the Central Government should help our State. About foodgrains, we were happy to know that this country has become self-sufficient in the matter of food and need not depend on others. But I am afraid what will happen next year because of the drought and famine and floods and scarcity of rain. We would have to meet the needs from abroad. We do not know. Of course, the Food Corporation of India and the Central Government will supply food to the State Government since they have got ample stock with them. But about the prices, they should give us some relief, especially for the famine-stricken areas.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But I would only urge upon the Minister, especially Dr. Rao, who is the Minister in charge or irrigation and power, to attend to our needs. He has mentioned some short-term arrangement to solve the issue, but what about the long-term arrangement? What is the arrangement for irrigation, major, minor and medium, in those districts which are permanently famine-stricken, which come under real shadow? We have got irrigation only to the tune of 7 or 8 per cent in Maharashtra. Even if you make all the water available, it will come to only 18 to 20 per cent. So, in areas where there are no possibilities of major irrigation projects, minor and medium irrigation projects should be taken up and

[Shri Anant Rao Patil]

they should be given priority and necessary funds.

16.00 hrs.

I again request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to send a study team as soon as possible and ask the Central Government who are trying their level best and fighting the famine to the best of their ability.

श्री एम० एन० पांडे : चेयरमैन महोदय, मुझे दो सूबों, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का दौरा करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है । माननीय मंत्री जी और माननीया प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बाढ़ की लीला देखी और जिस तरह से आज आदमी जिन्दगी गुजर कर रहे हैं उसको अपनी आंखों से देखा है । आज जैसी स्थिति है उसके लिये हमें मुस्तकिल इंतजाम करना पड़ेगा ।

शौर्ट टर्म पौलिसी के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा । बाढ़ खत्म हो जायगी उसके बाद रबी की जो बुवाई है, लोगों के लिये दवा, पानी का इन्तजाम है, बैलों में जो बीमारी पैदा होगी, इन सब का इन्तजाम तो आप करेंगे ही, लेकिन यह जो 22 सूबों में बाढ़ आयी है और तीन ऐसे सूबे हैं, जैसाकि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश, ये सूखे से परेशान हैं, लेकिन यह जो बाढ़ की विभीषिका आये साल देखने को मिलती है इनके लिये जब तक आप नदियों को कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे, जब तक नदी घाटी योजना नहीं बनायेंगे, जब तक आल इंडिया लेविल पर इसका इंतजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम बाढ़ की विभीषिका को नहीं रोक सकते ।

मैं अभी विदेश गया था मैंने हंगरी को देखा, वहां बुडा और पेस्ट के बीच में डैन्यूब नदी को बांधा गया और वहां पर बुडापेस्ट बड़ा सुन्दर शहर बसा हुआ है । इसी प्रकार चीन की जो भयावह नदी थी उसको बांधा जा सकता है लेकिन गंगा नदी, जिसको हर हिन्दू पवित्र मानता है, उसका जल पीता है, और मरने के बाद भी उसमें अस्थि विसर्जन किया जाता है, ऐसी पवित्र नदी को इस भूभाग की तरक्की के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सका हैं ।

आज बाढ़ क्यों आ रही है । सौ साल में ऐसी बाढ़ नहीं आयी । मैंने पटना, मुंगेर और खगरिया को देखा, चारों तरफ से नदी से घिरा हुआ है । बरौनी में जो 150 करोड़ रुपये की रिफाइनरी है, जहां पर पावर स्टेशन हैं, गुप्ता बांध है, डैमेज हो रहा है । इसी तरह से छितौनी से खड्डा के बीच में जो छोटी लाइन है, जिसको मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं देखा है, बड़ी गंडक ने धारा बदल दी है । आज उत्तर प्रदेश का देवरिया जनपद, नवासी और मधुबनी के 13 ब्लाकों में से 11 ब्लाक जलप्लावित हो गये हैं । आदमी कहां रह रहे हैं ? पिपरासी बांध को काट कर आदमी गुजर रहे हैं, जिनके लिये खाना, कपड़ा, मकान और रोशनी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । वहां लोग आज आदमी की जिन्दगी नहीं बल्कि जानवर की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं । स्वराज्य प्राप्त हुये इतने दिन हो गये लेकिन इस समस्या के निवारण के लिये कोई मुस्तकिल स्कीम आज तक लागू नहीं की गयी ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सब सूबों को मिला कर, जहां बाढ़ आयी, ओला पड़ा कितना रुपया दिया, यह इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट होगा । 1965-66 में 8.15 करोड़ रुपया सूबों को दिया गया । 1966-67 में 82 करोड़ रु० दिया गया, 1967-68 में 75.50 करोड़ रु० दिया गया और 1968-69 में 150.50 करोड़ रु० दिया गया । इस सब धन-राशि को जोड़ा जाय तो इन सालों में फ्लड निवारण और रिलीफ के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को 394.26 करोड़ रु० दिया आज अरबों रु० की बरबादी हुई है । हमें बैठ कर सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों होता है और इसका क्या मुस्तकिल हल हो सकता है ।

आप को याद होगा कि हमारे यहां जब बाढ़ आयी थी तो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी से कहा था कि खुदा बदतमीज हो गया है। मेरी राय में खुदा नहीं, इंसान बदतमीज हो गया है और वह इस लिये कि हिमालय जो हमारी हिफाजत करता था, वहां से पानी के कारण और चट्टानों के टूटने से नदियों में बाढ़ आ रही है। आज जब कि दुनिया में नाना प्रकार के अन्वेषण हो रहे हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में हम कोई अन्वेषण नहीं कर रहे हैं कि कैसे इस पानी को कंट्रोल किया जाय । यू० पी० में ऊपर पहाड़ से फूट कर नदी उत्तर प्रदेश में आयी, बिहार में उसने समतल जमीन पायो जिसके कारण वह नदी भयंकर लीला करती है, और बंगाल में कलकत्ता जाते समय उसकी विनाश लीला और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती है।

समय कम है इसलिये अधिक न कह कर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरा सुझाव है कि नदी घाटी योजना बनाई जाय, और सेंट्रल फ्लड बोर्ड बनाया जाय जो सारे सूबों को पैसा न दे बल्कि खुद खर्च करे, स्कीम बनाये और खुद ही उनको इम्प्लोमेंट करे। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक प्रदेश की सरकारों के मान का यह काम नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के कथनानुसार वहां 200 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ है । बिहार के मंत्री के अनुसार वहां 140 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हुआ है। सारी क्रोप डैमेज हो गयी है, वहां खाने का इंतजाम नहीं है। जैसा माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा बाढ़ में घिरे लोगों के लिये हमको फूड पैकेट्स देने चाहिए, उनके लिये पीने के पानी का इंतजाम करना चाहिये। छोटी और बड़ी स्कीमों को बाढ़ रोकने के लिये चालू करना चाहिये । यदि हम स्थिति का ठीक से मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे तो देश में भुखमरी आने वाली है जिसको आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते।

बाढ़ आयी, उसके पहले ड्राउट आया, उसके पहले ओला पड़ा। केन्द्रीय सरकार को यू० एन० ओ० में कहना चाहिये कि इस तरह के अनुसंधानों को बन्द किया जाय तो मौसम में गड़बड़ियां पैदा करते हैं। तभी जा कर इंसानियत की पूजा हो सकती है, सेवा हो सकती है और हम समाजवादी कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपका अनुग्रहीत हूं कि आपने मुझे बाढ़ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, the whole of Telengana and Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh are under drought and famine conditions; not only that, even some other districts of Andhra Pradesh like Vizag are under drought. No doubt in the early days of May some rains were there and so sowing has taken place with regard to kharif crop and expecting more rains in future with the assistance of well water transplantation had been done. Then, to the utter disappointment of the farmers, there were no rains afterwards. The standing crops have withered and famine and drought conditions prevail in that area. There is no water available even in the wells either for irrigation or for drinking purposes. Special attention has to be paid to this aspect of the problem. Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to grant them Rs. 10 crores for relief work. I hope Government of India will take the necessary steps in this regard.

Every year there is drought in Telengana and Rayalaseema areas. So, some permanent measures should be taken to prevent such conditions. I trust the Government of India will take immediate steps like sending a Central team to assess the situation, and to give Rs. 10 crores as the first instalment for uudertaking immediate relief works in Rayalaseema and Telengana areas. Assistance is required not only in cash but also in kind.

Because of the drought conditions the question of exporting rice from Andhra Pradesh should not arise at this juncture. Foodgrains should be supplied through fair price shops in Telengana and Rayalaseema area. wherever it is needed. There should be drastic steps against the export of rice from Andhra Pradesh. Otherwise, the existing stocks of

[Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy]

rice would be exported and famine conditions will continue to prevail in those areas. So, in the end I would request the Minister of Agriculture to give special attention to Telengana and Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh and do the needful in this connection.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, for the last so many years I have had the privilege of participating in this debate on flood and drought whenever it comes every year. Just as we celeberate the day of our independence, it has become a ritual with us to celebrate the day of mourning, usually in the month of August, when the Parliament is in session and the country is in floods.

During the last one week in Orissa almost all the major rivers are in spate and the whole State is in the grip of a devastating flood. We had a similar flood in 1968 and also last year. Now the rivers Mahanadi, Baitarani, Brahmini, and Kharsuar and all other rivers are in floods. All the low-lying areas of Orissa are under water. Since all the major rivers are in flood the districts of Cuttak and Balasore are badly affected. As the Mahanadi is in flood the coastal areas like Puri and areas in my constituency are now facing serious difficulties and almost a million people are affected in Orissa. Another about 5 lakh acres of sanding crops have been damaged. Sir, the peculiar thing is that there were so many projects for protecting areas from floods any Baitarani and other rivers. The Bheemkund project was planned to control floods in Baitarani river. What happened to that project? The constituency of my friend Shri Arjun Sethi in Bhadrak and vast areas in Shri Avadi Das's constituency in Tajpur are severely damaged. There are areas in Cuttack district and in other places of Orissa where for six months the people and the area remain submerged in flood water and for another six months they suffer from acute drought. Alternately there are drought and floods—that is how our Orissa is suffering from. Sir, I think that all the major flood control projects if they have come for approval of the Central Government should be cleared. Just one month before in this very House I had brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that so far as Orissa is concerned no major flood control scheme on these very rivers which are in spate today have been forthcoming. Excepting the Hirakud Dam in the earlier years, no other major flood control scheme has been implemented during the Second, Third and Fourth Plans.

What happened to Tikerpada project, to Gania barrage scheme and to Bheemkund project? Has the State Government sent any such scheme for clearance. If so, that should be cleared also.

Now, I want to touch only specific points and I hope the Minister will look into them. Last year, in 1970, the hon. Minister told us there is going to be a revolving fund for flood control. I thought the fund is revolving, but in 1971 I do not know whether the fund is revolving outward or inward. Give us some light. What happened to this fund? The Minister also said that we are preparing a massive flood control scheme for the entire country. Where is that scheme? At least we should know something about that scheme. The Minister told us in this House that an additional 50% of the area would come under drought and flood control. Therefore, I submit that more and more areas should be brought under flood and drought control. If there is drought in the western part there is excessive rain in the eastern part. Why don't you divert water from the Ganges and other eastern rivers to those areas where there is scarcity?

One or two more points about my own constituency particularly in reference to the areas near about Chilka, and the hon. Minister is also seized of the matter. Now, take for instance the National Highway No. 5. It was completely damaged and there were more than 40 breaches during the worst 1968 floods and the Government of India gave enough money to repair all these damages. What happened to that money? How was that money spent? I cite one particular instance here. One furlong away from Balugau a breach occurred in the National Highway then. It was a causeway. The Government of India approved a scheme for constructing a bridge for allowing discharge of flood water to Chilka. But what happened? The State Government only constructed the road thereby blocking the discharge of flood water from an area of 3,000 acres of best paddy land. That

area now remains submerged in rain water. Whenever you prepare any scheme for a particular purpose something different comes out. Supposing an ass is born in an automobile garage it never becomes a baby automobile. It remains an ass and the plan approved by the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India for this breach at that particular point of the national highway No. 5 was not implemented. The areas are submerged and the people are suffering. So the mouths of the rivers Baitarni, Salandi and Chilka lake and all those rivers which drain themselves into the sea in Orissa have been silted up and they need dredging for quick discharge of flood water, so that water-logging is not there. Three to four thousand acres of area in the Bhusandapur refugee colony near Chilka are completely waterlogged. There is no arrangement for quick discharge of flood water in the Block No. 1 of this colony. They remain waterlogged for months.

If you work out the ratio of flood prevention to flood relief, it comes to 1 : 5. If you spend Rs. 11 crores on flood prevention, you spend Rs. 25 crores on flood relief. This way things cannot go on. Why don't you reverse it.

These are the problems before the Government. There must be a comprehensive scheme at least for the coming five years. You phase out a programme of Rs. 400 crores or Rs. 500 crores to prevent completely the floods in Brahmaputra, Ganga, Mahanadi etc. Divert some water, if possible, from north India to Cauveri in South India, which is suffering from drought. We have got enough of water to give to Shri Shivappa who is crying for water.

I know, the Minister is seized of the matter and he must be taking into consideration all these things. At least for Orissa I must plead before him. The Ministry has admitted that the five States in India which are the most affected by floods are Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. The annual loss caused by floods sometimes comes to Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 16 crores. It cannot be continued like this. At least when we come here for the next session there must be a plan or scheme for the coming 8 or 10 years so that we can see that more and more areas are brought under flood control schemes and there is no drought and flood at least in another period of 7 or 8 years.

सभापति महोदय : श्री पी० के० देव ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, पार्टी की ओर से जो नाम आये हैं, आप उन सदस्यों को तो बुला रहे हैं, लेकिन यह चर्चा उठाने के लिये जिन सदस्यो ने अपने नाम दिये हैं, उनको भी समय दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, जो फ्लड-एफेक्टिड एरियाज है, वहां के सदस्यों को समय मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने यह चर्चा उठाने के लिये अपने नाम दिये है, उनको पहले अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये । क्या अब यह परम्परा बदल रही है ?

सभापति महोदय : यदि समय होगा, तो माननीय सदस्यों को अवसर दिया जायेगा । श्री पी० के० देव ।

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Chairman, I have carefully gone through the Statement of the Minister of Irrigation and Power which has placed on the Table of the House on the 3rd August, 1971. I am vitally concerned with my States ; so, I have gone through the portion regarding Orissa and I find that the statement is an understatement. It has absolutely no relevance to the reality because today I verified from the Government of Orissa sources by telephone and would like to bring to your notice that since the 3rd July Mahanadi, Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Budabalanga have been in spate and the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar are being affected by floods. 4 lakhs acres of land have been submerged and 6 lakhs of people have been affected. 1,000 houses have already collapsed and many are about to collapse. 11 human lives have been lost and many more cattle. There have been breaches on the flood protection embankments at Panikoili on the Brahmani, Rambapur on the Mahanadi and Ringbandh in the Aul area.

In this regard I would also like to point out the magnitude of the problem so far as the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Sabarnarekha is concerned It is a border river between West Bengal and Orissa in the upper reaches but in the lower reaches it enters into the State of Orissa.

Now, there has been a joint endeavour between the West Bengal and Orissa Governments to provide flood protection embankment in the upper reaches on both side of the river. But that will not solve the problem. If you divert water which inundates West Bengal to the lower reaches, the casualty would be Orissa. So, I would like to submit that the Government of India should give clearance to an estimate of 10.48 crores for the construction of an embankment on the Subarnarekha river even though they have already sanctioned Rs. 120 lakhs for West Bengal—I do not know under what consideration—but due consideration should be given to the State of Orissa in this regard.

I do not want to cross swords with my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi. But I would like to point out, and he should bear in mind, that any idea of Tikarpara Dam should be shelved in the cold storage once and for all. We do not want the submergence of 2000 sq. miles of up-lands of Orissa. We do not want the interests of the people of up-lands of Orissa to be sacrificed at the altar of the coastal people. Only on the bogi of saving the coastal districts, no question of submergence of the hilly areas should be taken into consideration.

I support the demand for Bhimkhand and I think, sufficient steps should be taken in this regard.

In 1969-70, there was a flood of this magnitude for which the Central assistance was given to the tune of Rs. 3 crores and odd. This time, the magnitude of flood has been much more and at least Rs 4 crores Central assistance should be given to the State of Orissa to rehabilitate those persons who have been uprooted by this flood.

Lastly, I would like to submit about the reaction of the Ministry of Agriculture on the flood situation. I cannot understand it. Even though they say that 10 per cent of the crop area has been damaged, still they hope to attain the target of 130 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1971-72. It cannot be anything but astrology and moon-shine. We hope, by next year, we will become self-reliant so far as food is concerned. We will not have to depend on PL-480 Fund. But the large influx of refugees and the flood situation have completely upset the economy of the country. Due consideration should be given to this aspect also.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मै कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं ।

क्या यह सही है कि भूकम्प के बाद गंगा आदि हिमालय से निकलने वाली सभी नदियों का बैड ऊचा हो गया है, इसलिए उत्तर बिहार की नदियों मे पानी के बहाव मे रुकावट पैदा हो गई है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप फ्लड आ जाता है ?

क्या यह सही है कि लैड हगर के कारण लोगों ने पानी के बहाव के सब रास्तो और चैनल्ज को खेती मे सम्मिलित कर लिया है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि वर्षा के कारण नदी के पानी का बहाव रुक-जाता है और फ्लड हो जाता है ?

क्या यह सही है कि जो नये नये प्रोजेक्टस बनाये गये है, उनके कारण पानी के बहाव का इन्तजाम नही है, इसलिए पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है और उसके कारण बाढ़ आ जाती है और लोगो के घर और सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है ?

सरकार को इस बारे में कोई लाग-टर्म प्लान बनाना चाहिए । उसको टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर काम नही करना चाहिए । बिहार मे पहले जब बाढ़ आती थी, तो गाधीजी ने कहा था कि यह अंग्रेजी राज के कारण, गुलामी के कारण है ; जब देश स्वाधीन हो जायेगा, तो बिहार मे बाढ़ नहीं आयेगी । चौबीस साल की स्वाधीनता के बाद भी बिहार में बाढ़ आई है और एक भंयकर बाढ़ आई है । पटना, खगरिया, मुगेर, पूर्णिया, दरभंगा, चम्पारन, सारन और आरा जिले बाढ़ से सबसे अधिक

प्रभावित हैं। मंत्री महोदय बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में कोई लांग-टर्म प्लान बनायें, क्योंकि पानी तो आयेगा, बारिश होगी ही, इसको तो कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। इसलिए ऐसा कोई प्लान हो कि लोगों की सुरक्षा बाढ़ से हो सके। मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

*SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the conditions in our country today are frightening. All over the country, Nature has unleashed its fury of deluge and drought and seems to be performing its dance of destruction. The country is caught between the millstones of drought and floods. Added to these natural calamities, Sir, the man-made blunders in the shape of refugees are playing havoc with our economy.

In the Northern States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Orissa thousands of acres of fertile lands have been submerged by flood waters. The sufferings of the people have been aggravated by the loss of their hearths and homes, their cattle and the standing crops.

While it is so in North, the picture in South is entirely its opposite. States like Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are in the grip of severe drought.

**It is really unprecedented in the animals of Andhra Pradesh that twenty one districts have been affected. As our friend speaking for Maharashtra has said, the same conditions prevail in Andhra also. It is very unfortunate that during the months of June and July the rainfall was much below the normal with the result that in most part of the area, whether it is dry or irrigated, sowing has not been done. Not even transplantation has been done. Dr. K. L.Rao who comes from the richest district, the Krishna district, will bear testimony to the fact that even the Krishna district which has the advantage of the Krishna Barrage is adversely affected. The upland taluks of Krishna as well as other areas are very adversely affected. Never has this happened. Much more so, this Staes had the misfortune of having cyclones during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair.*]

Andhra which is considered to be the granary of the country is going to face a very great calamity. In addition to this, in the Telengana and Rayalaseema areas where tank irrigation is done on an extensive scale, not even a drop of water is available in any of these irrigation tanks. Not only that, in small irrigation wells where three or four acres of land are being irrigated, water is drying up and ere long, not a drop of water will be left in them for irrigation.

Sir, only yesterday, all the M. Ps belonging to Andhra Pradesh met the Prime Minister and submitted to her a memorandum explaining the great calamity that has visited Andhra Pradesh. I would only want to impress upon the hon. Irrigation Minister as the Minister for Food & Agriculture and I am happy that Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed also is here.

There should be a long-term approach to all these problems. This has become almost an annual ritual or recurrence ; every time, every year, we sit and devote some time in the Lok Sabha about the floods and drought. It is not humanly impossible and not within the capacity of the Government to see certain things and have a long-range plan of having certain measures taken so as to avoid repetition of such natural calamities year after year ?

The problems of drought affected areas are different. In flood affected areas at least it is a sort of temporary phase, but in drought affected areas, drinking water is also a great problem. We have to go for miles together even in normal times. For instance in the districts of Telengana and Rayalaseema even in normal times we have to go miles together to get a pot of water. This is the situation that is prevailing there. The measures so far taken are not adequate enough and Government should think in terms of having a long-range plan so as to avert these natural calamities.

What are the things to be done ? Certain flood protection measures are being taken. but in this regard, much more attention has got to be given. I am very glad to associate myself

*The Original speech was delivered in Telugu.

**From here the Member Spoke in English

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

with the sentiments expressed by my hon. friend the DMK Member.

He mentioned about the linking of the Cauvery with the Ganga. That was a project envisaged long time back by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and Sir Henry Cotton. My hon. friend Mr. Shyamnandan Misra, I hope, will be very happy to divert some water of the Ganga from Patna to Cauvery. This will not only help us to have real integration, but also supply water to the most wanted areas, and as I have already stated in my previous speech, that will also be a sort of job-organisation programme, thousands and lakhs of technicians will be involved in this and I hope the hon. Minister will take up this project. I am glad that the Planning Commission has approved this scheme. I hope that the survey and the other preliminary work will be started almost immediately.

Coming to the drought affected areas, I would only say that we have requested the Prime Minister and I am also making this request on the floor of the House to the hon. Minister, that an *ad-hoc* financial assistance of Rs. 10 crores must be made available to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to carry on the relief measures There is scarcity of fodder. There is scarcity of drinking water. Transplantation has not taken place. I do not know what is going to happen to the overall food production in our country. Another important factor is about exploration of under-ground water.

In the areas of Rayalaseema rainfall is scanty, it is only 15 inches to 20 inches. There are vast potentialities for the exploration of underground water. Government should provide necessary machineries like rigs to go into action immediately, to see and take advantage of the situation, and to provide this long-term measure of digging wells by rigs, provide fodder banks and also open fair price shops. About this my hon. friend, speaking on the situation in Maharashtra, has already explained. So I need not go into it in detail.

There is another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. There are some irrigation and power projects which are lagging behind for want of financial assistance. here are three major projects in Andhra Pradesh, two irrigation and one power project. They are : The Nagarjunasagar project, Pochampad project and Srisailam Hydro electric project. Government should take action immediately and provide additional funds, even if they are outside the Plan, to see that they are completed in time. It will afford a permanent relief to the famine-affected areas.

Also, Government should think in terms of constituting a Famine-affected Areas Development Board as in the case of desert developments. Government has already identified the backward areas and famine affected areas in our country. Special attention must be given to these areas. That can only be made by constituting a statutory body to envisage long term plan, so as to see that steps are taken to eradicate famine.

In areas like Rayalaseema and Telengana and the coastal districts, there must be a sort of long-term plan to see that under-ground water is explored and made available to the agriculturists. We should see that large-scale unemployment is not to take place. If there is drought, there is large-scale unemployment. Lakhs of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers etc. will be thrown out of employment. Some work has to be provided to them so that there may not be any sort of unrest and during scarcity more than a crore of population gets affected by this natural calamity of drought, in Andhra.

All these factors must be taken into consideration. I also plead with the Central Government that they must depute a team immediately to assess the situation there. I am told that the Andhra Pradesh Government have already sent a detailed report to the Central Government. I would only request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to see that the Central team is deputed immediately, and pending the overall assessment and the assistance that has to be given to the State, as I had requested earlier, a sum of Rs. 10 crores relief may be given to the Andhra Pradesh Government. I would once again request Dr. K. L. Rao and Shri F. A. Ahmed to put their heads together and see that a long-term plan is evolved so that these famine-affected areas are well-protected and taken proper care of so that they will not be subject to recurring famine.

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : सभापति जी, मैं बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र से आता हूं और मेरा क्षेत्र आज बड़ी गहरी मुसीबत में है—ऐसी मुसीबत जिसका सामना हमारे क्षेत्र की ही बात क्यों, सारे बिहार ने शायद ही कभी किया था ।

अगर आप बाढ़, सूखा और बंगला देश से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को ले लें तो आज लगता है कि सारे देश में करीब 45 से 48 प्रतिशत जनता शरणार्थी के रूप में हमारी मदद, सहायता तथा राहत के लिए खड़ी है ।

बाढ़ के क्षेत्र से जो खास कर आते है, उनको तो ऐसा मालूम हो रहा है कि यह जख्म नासूर हो गया है, इसका कोई इलाज होगा या नहीं होगा ? अब इसकी ऐसी स्थिति दिखाई दे रही है ।

हम तो ऐसी हालत में आ गये हैं कि हम कह सकते हैं "तुम अच्छा कर नही सकते, मैं अच्छा हो नहीं सकता" कुछ ऐसा ही मालूम पड़ता है......

सभापति महोदय : आप अच्छे क्यों नहीं होते ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्योंकि ऐसे ही मसीहा मिले हैं जो इसका मुकम्मिल इलाज कर ही नहीं पाते हैं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : आप अच्छे होना ही नहीं चाहते हैं ।

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : सभापति जी, मैने दो दिन हुआ इसी सदन में कहा था कि सरकार अगर व्यवस्थित रूप से इस बार के बजट को चलाना चाहती है तो उसको एक पूरक बजट यहां पर लाना चाहिये था । जब 200 करोड़ रुपये की मांग सरकार से शरणार्थियों के लिये यहां पर रखी, मैंने उसी-दम निवेदन किया था, इससे कम धनराशि आपको बाढ़ और सूखा ग्रस्त लोगों के राहत के लिये नहीं रखनी होगी। अगर सरकार ने ऐसा किया होता तो हमारे बजट में जो बहुत कुछ दुर्व्यवस्था आने वाली है, वह न आती और एक व्यवस्थित रूप से हमारा आर्थिक कार्य-क्रम चलता ।

आप देखिये—जब बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों के आकार-प्रकार की बात यहां पर आई तो ऐसा लगा कि कम से कम इसके लिये 300 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी इस विपत्ति से ग्रस्त लोगों की मदद के लिये । सिर्फ बिहार की राहत के लिये बिहार सरकार ने 68 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है । लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम में बिहार का काम चलने वाला नहीं है और इसके लिये बिहार सरकार की इतनी ताकत नहीं हैं कि वह स्वयं इसको कर सके । जहां तक मैं देख रहा हूं, बिहार में करीब डेढ़-करोड़ व्यक्ति आज बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हैं......

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : 2 करोड़ हैं ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : तिवारी जी कहते हैं कि दो करोड हैं । 217 सामुदायिक विकास क्षेत्र है जिनमें इस समय बाढ़ की विभीषिका आई हुई है ; आक्रान्त मवेशियों की संख्या तो अगणित है । उनकी मदद के लिये आज चारे की जरूरत है, जो बिहार में उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि रबी की फसल खत्म हुई, भदई की फसल खत्म हुई । इसलिये उनके चारे का इन्तजाम हम अपने यहां से नहीं कर सकते । जब तक वैगन्ज का इन्तजाम न हो और बाहर से, पंजाब वगैरह से चारा नहीं भेजेंगे, बेशुमार मवेशी हमारे यहां आगे मरने वाले हैं । अभी जैसा कहा गया—कई सौ आदमी मर गये हैं, सौ से दो सौ आदमियों के मरने की रिपोर्ट तो छप चुकी है ।

इस बार की बाढ़ की एक विशेष बात यह है कि जब कभी बिहार में बाढ़ आती थी तो भादों में आती थी, लेकिन इस बार तो सावन में ही आ गई और अभी भी आकाश फटकर बरसने वाला है बरसने वाले नक्षत्र बाकी हैं। हम तो आगे के लिये आतंकित हैं कि क्या होने वाला है ?

[श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र]

सावन में बाढ़ आ गई, भादों अभी बाकी है और अभी भी बड़े-बड़े नक्षत्र, भीषण नक्षत्र बाकी हैं—इसलिये स्वभावतः हम आतंकित हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी और इस विभाग से सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय ने विमान से उन क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया है। विमान देखकर वहां के लोगों को कुछ राहत तो मिली होगी, कुछ तस्कीन भी मिली होगी, लेकिन कोई ठोस सहायता उनकी नही हो पाई है। मुझे मालूम नहीं—प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो कोष है—सहायता कोष—उससे भी बिहार के लोगों की कुछ मदद हो पाई या नहीं। ऐसे अवसरों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी के कोष से कुछ मदद मिल जाया करती थी।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उसमें इसके लिये जो विधान किया गया है, वह बिलकुल अपर्याप्त है। अभी तक पांच करोड़ एकड़ भूमि जो बाढ़ से ग्रस्त होती थी, उसमें से सिर्फ डेढ़ करोड़ एकड़ भूमि की रक्षा हो पाई है यानी 33 फीसदी बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र की ही रक्षा हो पाई है। और, आज तक इसमें 185 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि लगी है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना मे 138 करोड़ रुपये-मात्र इसके लिये रखे गये हैं, इसके मायने है कि प्रतिवर्ष सिर्फ 28 करोड़ रुपया सभी बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये—जिनमें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, उड़ीसा, बंगाल आदि......

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : डिब्रूगढ़।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आसाम भी, इन सभी क्षेत्रों के लिये मिल पायेगा और इस 138 करोड़ रुपये में से 50 करोड़ रुपये जो पहले से आने वाली स्कीमें हैं, उनमें लग जायेंगे ऐसी हालत में नई स्कीमें तो बहुत कम ली जा सकेंगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यदि आप बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहते हैं तो आपको 138 करोड़ रुपये के बदले कम से कम 250 करोड़ रुपये इस काम के लिये रखना चाहिये।

मैं देख रहा हूं देश में आज बड़ी आर्थिक समस्यायें है, उनको ध्यान मे रखते हुए ही मैं यह प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूं कि कम से कम 250 करोड़ रुपये इसके लिये रखें।

एक और बात ऐसी है जिस पर, मैं चाहता हूं काफी जोर दिया जाय। बिहार या ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये जो बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं, उनके बारे मे ही मैने अभी कहा है, क्योंकि उनकी तफसीलात मुझे ज्यादा मालूम है। मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूं। लेकिन इसके मायने यह नही हैं कि सूखे के बारे में बातें नही करना चाहता हूं। आज सूखे से हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोग या महाराष्ट्र के लोग ज्यादा ग्रस्त हैं और उन्होंने उसके बारे मे पूरे विवरणों के साथ आपके सामने निवेदन किया है।

लेकिन मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में तीन-चार बातें बहुत जल्द होनी चाहिये। एक तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब वैगन्ज का इन्तजाम करें, ताकि मवेशियों को चारा मिल सके। दूसरी बात—बिहार में एक मिनिस्टर जा कर कैम्प करें। कम से कम 15 दिनों के लिये वहां पर रहें और उस मिनिस्टर की पूरी शक्ति हो कि वह सब काम को कोआर्डिनेट करें, सम्बद्ध करें। जितनी भी सम्बद्ध योजनायें हैं, चाहे कृषि विभाग की हों या सिंचाई और विद्युत विभाग की हों, वह उनको पूरा करायें। आज यह स्थिति है कि वहां पर बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते हैं, शुल्क नहीं दे सकते हैं, खाने को नही है, ऐसी हालत में उनकी शिक्षा कैसे चलेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो मंत्री वहां पर जा कर काम करे, वह इन सब योजनाओं को सम्बद्ध रूप से चलाये।

तीसरी बात—बिहार की कम से कम 75

से 100 करोड़ रुपये से तुरन्त सहायता की जाय।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर आपकी करीब 200 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी विनियोजित हुई है, 150 करोड़ रुपया तो बरौनी में उद्योग के रूप में लेंगे और यदि आप रेल विभाग की भी शामिल कर लें तो 200 करोड़ रुपये के लागत की पूजी विनियोजित हुई है। उसकी रक्षा के लिये आपको चाहिये कि वहां पर जो नजदीक मे तट-बाघ है, उसको पुस्ता बनाइये, मजबूत बनाइये और जो नेशनल हाइ-वे नं० 31 है, जिस पर पानी चढ़ गया है, जो वहां पर पहले सड़क थी, उससे भी नीची सड़क है, उसको जल्द से जल्द ऊंचा बनाने का इन्तजाम करें।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मेरा एक सुझाव है—एक बाढ़ निरोध समिति बना लीजिये, जो संसद सदस्यों की हो, श्री एस० एन० मिश्र को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया जाय और मुझ को भी आप उसमें रख लीजिये।

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): The problem of floods, erosion and drought has been discussed in this House year after year. Without taking much of the little time at my disposal, I suggest that it is high time Government set up a high-power Committee of MPs to see how far these problems have been troubling the country and what ways and means should be devised to effectively tackle them.

Now, it is the month of August, and so far as my State of Assam is concerned, we have yet to pass two more months and face the ordeal of floods during this monsoon also. Last year, on the 13th August, we raised a special discussion regarding the flood problems of our State. I will not repeat these things here, but I would pass on that speech, which is ready in my hand, to the Minister and request him to see how far those suggestions that we made in the House have been implemented.

It is true that the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been set up. I would like to know from the Minister whether the schemes that they have drawn up for implementation during the year 1971-72, to the tune of about Rs 11 crores, have been sanctioned, because unless they are sanctioned right now, we will lose the very small period of working season which is hardly four to five months in our State. So, I will urge the Minister to expedite the sanction.

Dibrugarh town is again threatened by erosion, and this morning I received a telegram from Dhubri Grain Merchants' Association which States that from the 9th August, the town of Dhubri has been very seriously eroded and wrought a damage of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs and the people are apprehensive. So, I would request the Minister to look into the problem. I will give this telegram to the hon. Minister.

The House knows the chronic flood problems of My State, but this year, drought has affected as many as four sub-divisions. The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture is here, and unfortunately his own constituency is very badly affected by drought and we have lost the Aus crop to the extent of 90 per cent. So far as the Sali, that is, the kharif crop is concerned, the people have not been able to start transplantation of paddy. My fear is that during the coming year and season, our State will face acute scarcity of food I am glad that the Minister of Food and Agriculture is here. He will kindly take note of this, and make preparations in advance to supply foodgrains to our State, which will be inevitably needed.

In my own constituency, there is unfortunately a missing link of about 20 km of the Brahmaputra embankment. This area is known as Mayang. Every year, it is subjected to heavy damage by floods. The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power knows it. I would only urge upon him—in fact I am only reiterating my request—that this portion should be invariably included in the scheme under the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission to be implemented in the coming working season.

There have been several breaches in the embankment, and again in my constituency, several areas have been very badly affected due to the breach in the embankment. We know about the damage done by normal floods, but when embankments are breached, the

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

damage caused to the people is tremendous, because the people are taken unawares. Therefore, this aspect of the floods due to breaches in the embankments has also to be looked into.

I know you would like me to conclude. I will conclude by urging the Minister to take into consideration another aspect of floods. That is, apart from the floods in our State, the floods in Bihar and North Bengal also affect us considerably, because apart from the misery they cause to the people affected, they affect Assam also since our heartline of transport is through Bihar and North Bengal. This year, due to the severe floods in Bihar, the train communications have been dislocated and that has been reflected by the high prices and also scarcity of essential commodities in our State of Assam. So, I would urge upon the Minister I am glad the Minister of Food and Agriculture is also present here—to take up this matter also with the Railway Minister and the Transport Minister and see that our lifeline of transport is kept free from damage and dislocation.

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, जब इस युग में हम चन्द्रलोक पर जाने और बसने की तैयारी मे है, 20-25 सालों से आने वाली सरकार इस देश मे न तो किसी भाग को जो बाढ़ में बह रहा है उसकी व्यवस्था कर सकी है और न जो भाग सूखे की आग में जल रहा है उसको बचाने की ही कोई व्यवस्था कर सकी है। विज्ञान और टेकनोलाजी के इस युग में कोई भी सरकार अगर सीरियस रहती तो ऐसी स्थिति जो आज इस देश में पैदा हुई है, कभी नहीं होती। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि पिछले 25 सालों से आने वाली सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेवारियों के साथ इस देश में मजाक किया है, अपनी जिम्मेवारी को नहीं समझा है वरना यह स्थिति इस देश में न होती। जैसा हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने बताया है कि विभिन्न प्रान्तों की हालत क्या है जोकि इस समय बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं लेकिन उसमें बिहार की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। वहां पर प्रधान मन्त्री ने जाकर देखा है। हमारे इरीगेशन मन्त्री ने भी वहां जाकर देखा है कि आज कितना बड़ा भीषण अकाल वहां पर पड़ने जा रहा है। सन् 1967 में सूखे के चलते जो अकाल था उससे भयंकर अकाल बिहार में आया हुआ है। हमारी रबी की फसल खेत से खलिहान में आई लेकिन अनियमित वर्षा के चलते वह घरों में नही पहुंची बल्कि खलिहान में ही सड़ गल गई। हमारा बिहार वैसे ही अभाव का राज्य रहा है, उस पर रबी की फसल मारी गई और फिर गंगा की बाढ़ इस साल आश्चर्यजनक ढंग से चल रही है। गंगा उठती थी लेकिन दो तीन दिनों के बाद नीचे जाती थी लेकिन अभी 17 दिनों से गंगा का पानी लगातार उठता गया। 540 ब्लाकों में 200 ब्लाक पूरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए है। बक्सर से लेकर खगरिया तक और फिर साहबगंज तक जितने भी गंगा के अगल बगल इलाके है वहां पर गावो के लोग कही तो छप्पर पर है, कही ऊची जगहो पर है, कही पेड़ पर चढ़ गए है और इस तरह किसी प्रकार अपने प्राण बचा रहे है। यह स्थिति आज बिहार मे है। वहां की सरकार कितनी सीरियस सरकार है ? जब वहा पर यह हालत थी, लोग बह रहे थे, लोग छप्परों पर थे और बहुत से मवेशी और आदमी बहे जा रहे थे उस समय वहां के सारे मिनिस्टर्स दिल्ली में बैठ कर मन्त्रि मण्डल के विस्तार में लगे हुए थे। कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेन्ट की कुर्सी की लड़ाई के लिए वे लगे थे और जब प्रधान मन्त्री ने डांट दिया तब यहां से उठकर गए हैं। तो इस बार न तैयारी ही है और न सीरियसनेस ही है। आज पूरा बिहार अकाल के चुंगल में आ गया है। बिहार सरकार इसको बचा सके यह सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए केन्द्र को पूरी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और बिहार को बचाना चाहिए। यहां पर मिश्र जी ने ठीक कहा है कि यह तो सावन का महीना है और भादों आने वाला है तब क्या हालत होगी। गंगा की बाढ़ के लिये कुछ कहना मुश्किल है। अभी वहां पर जो

नावों की व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं है। ऐसा बताया जाता है कि कुछ पैसे वालों ने बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाकों में नावों को किराये पर ले लिया और फिर बहुत ऊंचे रेट पर चला रहे हैं। कहीं तो बकरियों को पहुंचाते हैं और कहीं दूसरे मवेशियों को पहुंचाते हैं। हमारा कहना है कि केन्द्र को इसकी जिम्मेवारी लेनी चाहिए। मैं भी इस बात को दोहराता हूं, जैसा कि मिश्र जी ने कहा है कि किसी मंत्री को वहां पर जाकर बैठना चाहिए और वहां की हालत को देखकर सेन्टर से जो कुछ सहायता मोहैया करा सकते हैं उसको कराना चाहिए। वहां की सरकार चिट्ठी लिखे और फिर यहां पर विचार हो और तब कोई देखने और जांचने के लिए जावें इस प्रकार काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

आपने घंटी बजा दी है, मैं उसका आदर करता हूं और केवल दो एक सजेशन्स देकर ही बैठ जाऊंगा।

17.00 hrs.

मैंने अभी तक स्थिति का वर्णन किया है। समय चूंकि कम है इसलिये कुछ सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

पहली बात यह कि जिन लोगों के घर गिर गये हैं उन्हें धूप और वर्षा से बचाने के लिये तिरपाल की व्यवस्था की जाय। ऐसे करीब 20 लाख लोग हैं जिनके लिए तिरपाल आदि की तात्कालिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

दूसरे यह कि बाढ़ से घिरे हुए लोगों के लिये तैयार भोजन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। साथ ही मवेशियों के लिये मुफ्त चारे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसके लिये रेलवे मंत्री जी को रेल के वैगन्स की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और चारा लाने के लिये किराये में छूट दी जानी चाहिये।

पानी हटने के बाद बीज का तत्काल प्रबन्ध कराया जाय क्योंकि किसी के घर में बीज नहीं हैं। इसीलिये बाहर से गेहूं का बीज मंगा कर लोगों को बुवाई के समय उपलब्ध कराया जाय।

जिन लोगों के घर गिरे हैं उनके लिये सस्ते दर पर लकड़ी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, और मरम्मत की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मेरा अनुमान है कि इन कामों के लिये 225 करोड़ रु० की जरूरत होगी जो कि लोगों को देना होगा। अगर इस स्थिति का उचित रूप से मुकाबला नहीं किया गया तो मुश्किल हो जायगी। साथ ही सरकार गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं से अपील करे कि वे सेवा कार्यों से बिहार को बचायें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इधर ध्यान देगी और बिहार को बचायेगी।

सभापति महोदय : हर एक स्टेट के लिए एक-एक प्रतिनिधि का भाषण होना चाहिये। मेरे सामने तीन लिस्ट्स हैं—एक तो छपी हुई, दूसरी आफिशियल है और तीसरी नान-आफिशियल हैं। जिन्होने नाम भेजे हैं सब को अवसर दिया जायगा बशर्ते कि वें पेशेन्स से काम लें।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, we are discussing the devastation caused by floods which are partly due to nature but mainly due to the inefficiency and incompetence and callousness of the department over which our good Minister presides. Even according to his own report, the floods could have been prevented had the embankments been properly put up. He says :

> "Most of the damage done in these places has been due to breaches in embankments and absence of embankments... Most of the damage that occurred this year would have been prevented if the banks had existed."

So, he concedes that basically damage to the tune of Rs. 250 crores was caused because of lack of embankments or embankments which were weak or had not been properly put up.

I would submit this is not the only instance where the inefficiency of the State Department and the Central Department has been clearly shown. There are a few other places where the inefficiency is much more.

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

In my constituency a dam is being built which is known as Pong dam. About Rs. 300 crores are being spent on this dam. They knew that a particular quantum of water would be passing through that place in the floods. They built five tunnels to take out that water, but they are not sufficient to take out even the flood water. They knew very well that floods come every year. This is not the first time that floods are coming in that region. They are there for centuries and they know it. Since they knew it they could have planned the tunnels in such a way that the tunnels would take the flood waters in their entirety. But they did not. Even though they have spent crores of rupees on that project, they did not take into account the water which would be collected during the floods. The result was that during this season the tunnel could not take the entire water collected there and so hundreds of families were put to trouble and thousands of houses were swept away. What was the compensation given to them ? One hundred rupees per family. Their houses have been swept off, the grains which they had stored had been washed away and they were given only Rs. 100. Even that has been given only in some villages and not all. I will later give the Minister the names of the villages where this has not been given.

There is another place 20 miles away from Pathankot where the railways have built a line. Every year the water collects there because the flow of flood water is stopped by the railway line. Hundreds of people of that region have represented to both Railway and Irrigation Ministry to have a bigger channel through which the entire flood water could pass so that the lands are not destroyed. The answer given by the department earlier was that they originally intended to develop this region as a fishery pond so that you can make money out of fish. But they seem to forget that thousands of acres of land which are water logged and ruined by floods have also to be taken into consideration. The entire floods could have been prevented if they had dug a bigger channel across the railway-line. This year also thousands of a acres of land have been submerged because of this. Even though I have repeatedly urged the Agriculture and Railway Ministry to attend to this, they have not paid heed to my request.

It is mentioned in the statement "hon. Members are aware that there is no method of preventing and controlling heavy downpour". It is true that water is collected by heavy downpour. If you do not kill mosquitos there would be malaria. If you do not kill rats there would be plague. If you do not kill cholera germs there would be cholera epidemic. Similarly, because of rain water will accumulate. By human effort we have to divert the waters. You have to build proper embankments, you have to punish those officers who are corrupt and blacklist those contractors who use sand instead of cement. You have to take positive and firm action instead of merely repeating that floods are created by nature.

Take the case of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and the officials in charge of that. We have so far spent Rs. 32 crores on that. Just make an enquiry of the assets of the engineers and officers of the Brahmaputra Control Board before they took up their present assignments and now. Kindly also check up the assets of those who have come back from that place. You will find out of these Rs. 32 crores where the money has gone. I want to ask a few questions from the hon. Minister. First, will you hold an enquiry against the contractors who built these embankments which have been destroyed due to these floods ? Second, will you hold enquiries against the engineers or officers who are reponsible for building railway line and roads which block the natural drainage and cause floods ? Third, will you first spend money on controlling the floods in the northern zone before taking up the grandiese plan of connecting Ganges with Cauveri—that would be another Mohammad Tughlak plan. Fourth, have you tried to desilt any river in India, *viz.*, Ganges, etc. so that their beds which have come up go down ? Fifth, will you hold an enquiry against the officers who planned the tunnels of Pong Dam and could not foresee that in floods the houses would be submerged and punish the responsible officers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने एक हरिजन मेम्बर को बोलने का मौका दिया है। इससे पता चलता है कि आप हरिजनों के कितने हितैषी हैं।

बाढ़ों पर चर्चा हम अनेकों वर्षों से करते आ रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी बाढ़ों को आने से रोका नहीं जा सका है। इन बाढ़ों के कारण हमको प्रतिवर्ष बहुत बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ती है। फिर भी गम्भीरता के साथ कोई विशेष उपाय अभी तक इनको रोकने के नहीं किये गये हैं। जिन इलाकों में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आती है, उसके कारणों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि बाढ़ क्यों आती हैं। कही ऐसी बात तो नही है, कि जो जंगल है, जो पहाड़ी इलाकों से पेड है उनको काटा जा रहा है और उस कारण से पहाड़ों की मिट्टी पानी के अन्दर खिसक खिसक कर आती गई है और वह आ कर नदियों मे जमा हो गई है और उस कारण से उन नादियों की गहराई कम हो गई है ? क्या उस कारण से बाढ़ें तो ज्यादा नही आने लग गई है ? अगर यह कारण है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पानी फैल जाता है और बाढ़ें आती है। क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि पहाड़ों पर पेड़ लगाये जा सकें और जो लगे हुए है उनको काटा न जाए, उनकी रक्षा की जाए। वृक्षों को काटा नहीं जाना चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक वृक्ष लगने चाहिये। यह भी एक उपाय है बाढ़ों को आने से रोकने का। इन वृक्षों की वजह से मिट्टी नदी के अन्दर नही आती है और वह वहीं रहती है। इससे हमें काफी लाभ हो सकता है। आपको एक विशेष योजना बनानी होगी ताकि नदियां गहरी हो सकें और पानी का फैलाव न हो।

कुछ साल पहले तक हमारे देश मे बड़े बड़े तालाब और कुएं हुआ करते थे। उनको हम मिटाते जा रहे है और उनके स्थान पर ट्यूबवैल लगाते जा रहे है। मैं ट्यूबवैल्ज का विरोधी नही हूं। परन्तु इन से पानी जमा नहीं होता है। जमीन से जो पानी निकलता है अगर तालाब हों तो वह उन में भरता रहता है और रुका रहता है और साल भर उन में पानी नदियों के अन्दर नहीं आ कर मिलता है और इस कारण से बाढ़ नहीं आती। तालाब अगर बनाये जायें तो छोटी सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध किये जा सकते हैं और पानी जमा किया जा सकता है। मै चाहता हूं इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

इस बरसात के अन्दर मेरे अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र मे बाढ़ आ गई है, मुरैना के अन्दर बाढ़ आ गई है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई सकोच नहीं है कि ग्वालियर डिविजन के अन्दर, मुरैना मे पिछले दो तीन सौ सालो मे पहली बार बाढ़ आई है। इस बाढ़ के कारण वहा बहुत हानि हुई है। उस इलाके की उपेक्षा इसलिए की जा रही है कि वहा से विरोधी जीत कर आया है। वहां के लोगों को कोई सहायता नही दी जा रही है। एक राष्ट्रीय मार्ग बम्बई आगरा रोड बाढ़ के कारण टूट गया है। वह बन्द हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को पन्द्रह दिन तक पता नहीं चला कि वहा रास्ता बन्द हो गया है, रास्ता टूटा हुआ है। वहां के प्रतिनिधि ने आकर उस को बताया तब उसको पता लगा। राज्य सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है कि वह इसकी सूचना भी आपको नही दे पाई......

सभापति महोदय : निकम्मी का क्या अर्थ है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कोई काम नहीं करती है।

सभापति महोदय : आगे इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मै उदाहरण देता हूं। बाढ आने के कई दिन बाद तक भी कोई मदद वहां के लोगों को नही पहुंचाई गई। मेरे इस क्षेत्र के डेढ़ सौ गांव पानी में डूब गए। काफी हरिजनों के मकान बह गए। लेकिन सरकार ने कोई उनको सहायता नहीं दी। उनका अनाज बह गया, फसल नष्ट हो गई लेकिन कोई सहायता नहीं की गई। मैं स्वयं वहां कलैक्टर को मिला। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि इस समय मैं कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता हूं क्योंकि मुझे भोपाल से कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। वहां जब यह

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

स्थिति थी तब मेरे दल ने लोगों को काफी सहायता पहुंचाई। आज भी उस क्षेत्र में आवागमन के साधन बन्द हैं। रेल पुल डूब गए हैं। तीन चार पुलों के रास्ते डूब गए हैं। लोग नावों के द्वारा इधर से उधर आ जा रहे हैं। नावों का वे प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से और राज्य सरकार की ओर से भी वहां कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि विरोधी वहां से जीत कर आए हैं। इसलिए उस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की जा रही हैं, जानबूझ कर की जा रही है। वहां जो विनाश हुआ है, उसको आप देखें और उनकी सहायता करें।

आज उस क्षेत्र में लोगों के पास अनाज खाने के लिए नहीं है। उनकी फसल नष्ट हो गई है। हरिजनों तथा दूसरे गरीब लोगों की झोंपड़ियां नष्ट हो गई हैं। उनको आपकी तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं मिली है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप उनको मदद पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करें।

मुरैना जिले में कुछ नहरें भी आपकी सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई हैं। लेकिन उनका आज कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। नहरों में से पानी खेतों में जाता है और वहां आरपार दल दल बन गया है। इसकी मैंने उप मंत्री महोदय से व्यक्तिगत रूप से चर्चा की थी। उन्होंने मुझे कहा कि मैं इस चीज को लिख कर भेज दूं। मैं उनको पत्र लिख चुका हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पानी का अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो, सदुपयोग हो। इससे सिंचाई ठीक प्रकार से हो ताकि लोगों को लाभ पहुंचे। इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मै इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान आप दें और तत्काल मेरे क्षेत्र में राहत पहुंचाने का आप प्रबन्ध करें, राहत कार्य शुरू करें ताकि लोगों का कष्ट दूर हो, हरिजनों की मदद हो सके। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस दुख के समय मैं सरकार से लोगों को अवश्य सहायता और सहयोग मिलेगा।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset I wish to point out to the concerned ministers at the Centre that the State of Mysore is under President's rule and there is no popular government there. So, if any grievance or difficulty of the people of Mysore is to be redressed, it can be done by the Central Government alone and not by anybody else. Our Irrigation Minister, Agriculture Minister and even the Industries Minister will certainly bear it in their minds not in the interest of my constituency but in the interest at least of about three crores of people of Mysore State.

I cannot describe the unfortunate condition of the people of Mysore who are now in the midst of drought and famine for the last six to seven years continuously. Famine has become our first and continuous enemy. We are so unfortunate that we have to surrender to him. There is no other alternative. It is our biggest enemy. It is a bigger enemy than anybody else.

The geographical condition of India, particularly of the Deccan plateau, is such that on one side there are the Eastern Ghats, on the other side there are the Western Ghats and in the midst of it is the Deccan Plateau with great ups and downs and with no water, no food, no irrigation facilities and no man to feed perhaps. We have not been able to put our grievances properly and so we have become a subject of mockery. Our people have not got the benefits of socialism in these 20 years nor have they got the mercy either of the Central Government or of the State Government.

All the 27 MPs of Lok Sabha and the MPs of Rajya Sabha have already visited and represented our grievance to the Prime Minister and have sought financial protection and of the Finance Minister.

Not less than Rs. 15 20 crores are to be sanctioned because, as compared to a partial drought in a Andhra which is also a part of Deccan Plateau, a partial drought in the State of Maharashtra, a partial drought in the State of Madras, the whole part of Mysore which is centrally located is fully hit by it and almost all the 18 districts of Mysore are suffering with the greatest possible acute famine. So, we are helpless; we are suffering this kind of misery in unexpressable terms. Consequently,

I appeal to the Central Government that they must do something to alleviate the sufferings of the people there.

Every year, we are wasting crores of rupees on famine relief or flood relief operations. This thing has been expressed by many hon. Members of the House. It is high time for the Government at the Centre to think of having a permanent measure. With a dynamic personality of Dr. K. L. Rao, with the coordinated effort of the Central Government, something positive and permanent should be done. The Central Government should chalk out a permanent programme, a permanent measure, to solve the problem of the 75 per cent of the rural people who are real masters behind us and to whom we have committed ourselves with our policies and programmes and to whom we have assured that by means of socialist approach, we will improve their conditions. If you really want to improve their conditions, if you really have a mind to improve their conditions, if that is our aim, we will have to do a permanent thing. There is no question of saying that we have appointed such and such a planning body which is going into the possibility of making a survey from Ganges to Cauveri. If the flood problem is to be solved, if the famine problem is to be solved, if these two enemies are to be eradicated from our sub-continent, it is high time and it is a must that the Central Government must think of a permanent measure.

We have wasted so many thousands of crores of rupees when we started an adventure in industry and all that. What after all is standing in our way to start this wonderful thing? We have got all the material resources; we have got all the water raw material to be supplied to different areas. This is to be taken up in the State of Mysore.

The hon. Minister has already assured on the floor of the House that non-scheduled rivers will be cleared and the money will be given. It is high time that they are cleared.

One more thing I will point out. The Central Government are sending out a body to survey the drought-stricken areas. As my hon. friend said, they will go there and come back with some report after sometime. In regard to the procedure to be adopted, I would like to submit one thing. They have taken "district" as a package for them. How can a district be taken as a package? Supposing in a district 5-6 taluks are suffering from drought, what will be the fate of those people? If the relief or the improvememt in industry, in irrigation and in other things, if general conditions are to be laid down, it cannot be a district package. If at all 52 districts in the whole of India are selected for improvement, it cannot be a district-like package. It should be a taluk or it should be even a smaller part as a package and they should have an eye on the difficulties of the people They should suggest it to the Government or must take a very clear view about it and see that it is recommended to the Government failing which nothing can be improved in the backward areas and our people will not tolerate this kind of thing.

There are so many projects which have been proposed to the Central Government and they are pending for sanction. It is high time that sufficient funds are allotted. Not less than Rs. 15 crores are to be sanctioned to the State of Mysore at this juncture failing which all our people will definitely come and sit before the House and the hon. Minister.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों ही प्रकृति के प्रकोप हैं। ये दोनों एक दूसरे की विपरीत दिशा में होते हुए भी विनाशकारक है। हम प्रकृति की प्रक्रिया को रोक नही सकते हैं, लेकिन उस से होने वाली हानि को कम अवश्य कर सकते हैं। यह देश बहुत बड़ा है। कुछ प्रान्तों में बाढ़ से तबाही हो रही है और कुछ प्रान्तों में सूखे से तबाही हो रही है। लेकिन राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रान्त है, जिसको सूखे और बाढ़ दोनों से लड़ना पड़ता है। यह वहां का आये-दिन का फीचर है। सूखाग्रस्त इलाके की अपनी अलग समस्यायें हैं और बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके की अपनी समस्यायें है। इन दोनों समस्याओं का मुकाबला एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करना होगा। देश को आये साल की बाढ़ की तबाही से बचाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई बोर्ड बनाना होगा या कोई अन्य व्यापक स्कीम बनानी होगी।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

राजस्थान का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र हमेशा सूखे से प्रभावित रहता है। वहा की आबादी बहुत कम है, क्योंकि वहां पर पानी की समस्या है। सरकार को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि जो क्षेत्र हमेशा सूखाग्रस्त रहते है, वहां पर सूखे के प्रभाव को कुछ कम किया जाये। पहले एक डेजर्ट डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड बना था, लेकिन आजकल वह इनएफेक्टिव है और उसके द्वारा कोई काम नही हो रहा है। इस लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक डेजर्ट डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये समस्यायें बिहार, यू० पी० या राजस्थान आदि किसी एक प्रान्त के बस का रोग नही है। बाढ और सूखे को राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें मान कर उन का निराकरण करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, वहा पर लोगों को तीस चालीस मील से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है, जब कि दिल्ली और दूसरे नगरों मे फव्वारे चल रहे है। हमारे यहा पूरे का पूरा परिवार पानी लाने मे लगा रहना है। इस लिए ऐसे सुखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए रिजनल पाइप-लाइन स्कीम को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। आजादी के चौबीस सालो के बाद भी हम अपने देश के किसी प्रान्त के लोगो को पीने का पानी न दे सके, यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है। इस लिए सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों मे कम से कम पानी की समस्या का निराकरण तो तुरन्त किया जाना चाहिए। हम ऐसे कदम उठायें, जिस से सूखे का प्रभाव कम हो सके। वर्षा नही होगी और सूखा आयेगा। प्रकृति को हम रोक नहीं सकते है। लेकिन हम सूखे की विभिषिका को कम जरूर कर सकते है। अगर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बन जायें, तो कमी के दिनों मे हम दूसरे स्थानों से अनाज और मवेशियों के लिए फाडर ला सकते हैं। लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ अधिक नहीं गया है।

सरकार ने रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम की स्कीम निकाल कर अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में जिलों का सिलेक्शन जिस प्रकार किया गया है, वह आपत्तिजनक है। दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी ऐसा हुआ होगा, लेकिन मैं राजस्थान के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूं कि वहा पर जिलों के सिलेक्शन में बिल्कुल भेद-भाव बरता गया है। पता नही, यह सिलेक्शन किस आधार पर किया गया है। झुंझनु और सीकार ऐसे जिले है, जो सूखे की दृष्टि से चौथे और पाचवें नम्बर पर आते है। लेकिन उन का सिलेक्शन नही किया गया है। इसकी तुलना में जिन जिलो मे पचास, साठ इंच सालाना वर्षा होती है, उन को इस स्कीम में शामिल कर लिया गया है। अगर इस विषय मे राजनैतिक और अन्य दृष्टिकोणों को सामने रखा जाये और जिलो का सिलेक्शन वाजिब न हो, तो दूसरे लोगों के मन मे टीस, जलन और दुख होना है। इस लिए इस योजना में जिलो को शामिल करने के लिए एक आधार होना चाहिए। जिन जिलो मे वर्षा कम होती है, सूखा अधिक पडता है, आये-दिन अकाल पड़ते है, उनको इस योजना में अवश्य शामिल किया जाये। उन का शामिल न करने का कोई कारण नही है। मेरी समझ मे नहीं आता है कि उनको क्यों एक्सक्लूड किया गया है।

जो इलाके हमेशा सूखे से ग्रस्त रहते है, वहा के लोगो के लिए कम से कम यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि अकाल के समय वहां दूसरे स्थानों मे खाने-पीने के साधन जुटाये जा सकें। सूखा अकाल का जन्मदाता है और अकाल हमारे देश के कई प्रान्तों में पड़ता रहता है। राजस्थान में दस साल में से तीन साल फसल होती है, दो साल साधारण फसल होती है और पांच साल भयंकर अकाल पड़ता है। इस लिए सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

दो तीन साल पहले हमने सूखे से लड़ने के लिए एक साल में सरकारी तौर पर 100

करोड़ रुपये से अधिक खर्च किये हैं। इस के अलावा जयपुर, और भरतपुर आदि में बाढ़ की स्थिति है। उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए, राहत पहुंचाने के लिए रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमारे प्रान्त में 85 करोड़ का ओवर ड्राफ्ट किया है। हम ने कहीं और वह ओवर ड्राफ्ट का पैसा खर्च नहीं किया है। एक नैशनल कैलेमिटी को मीट करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय जो संकट आया था, भयंकर अकाल का संकट था, सूखे का संकट था उस को मीट करने के लिए हम ने उस रुपये को खर्च किया है। इसलिए सेंटर को ऐसे प्रान्तों को ऐसे साधन देने चाहिए ऐसी सहूलियत देनी चाहिए जिससे कि वह प्रान्त भी दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबिले में आगे आ सके और अपना विकास कर सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाए डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट की ओर उसके तहत समूचे देश के लिए विकास की योजना तैयार करें।

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I come from Orissa. Naturally I will try to focus attention on certain problems which have come out of the devastating floods in about 4 districts of Orissa. They are: Cuttack, Balasore, parts of Puri, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. I would like to bring before the attention of Dr. K. L Rao that year after year we have been having devastating floods in different parts of the country. I was head of the Information Department of the Damodar Valley Corporation, which was the first multi-purpose project in India patterned on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Voorduin was the maker of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The DVC project was meant to protect the floods of West Bengal and Bihar and though 8 dams were projected but only 4 dams have been completed, and thus flood protection is incomplete. Dr. K. L. Rao himself was connected with the Hirakud Dam project. He was himself the Engineer there. Year after year we see floods in the river Mahanadi and the flood have not been controlled.

There is, I understand, a National Commission on Irrigation. They have not given their interim report. Unless we take a decision to control the floods, year after year we will be seeing things like this. As there is a National Grid for Electricity, there should be a National Control of the Dams; all the rivers should be interconnected. Therefore I ask: Why cannot the Government take up this problem and try to solve this once and for all?

In Orissa the ravages of floods have been very much. 11 people have lost lives; I have got a report here which I got only one hour ago from the Orissa Government. The rivers in spate are Mahanadi, Baitarani, Sabarnarekha and Budabalanga. They are in spate almost continuously. Apart from loss of 11 human lives, many cattle are reported to have been lost. A large number of embankmnents have been breached in different parts of the State. The important once are (1) Painkuti on Bramhani (2) Rambapur on Mahanadi (Cuttack) and (3) Ringbandh in Aul area. The latest position is that flood waters are receding, but even so, in many places they are above the danger level.

To solve this problem, the hon. Minister must focus his attention on the various aspects to control these devastating floods which are occurring year after year in Orissa. The present Orissa Government is not capable of solving the problem; they are not reaching the people. They just try to blame the Government of India without trying to solve the problem themselves.

I am interested in a particular project, Sabarnarekha project. This will help not only Orissa, but West Bengal also. This Sabarnarekha project is such a project that when it is completed, 4 lakhs cusecs of water will flow between the two embankments. This is going to submerge 60,000 acres of land in Orissa area and 40,000 acres in West Bengal area. It will displace not less than one lakh of people in West Bengal and Orissa. I understand, Orissa Government is not in favour of this project. I understand, the last Government of West Bangal was also not in support of this project. I had a discussion with the hon. Minister. He assured that synchronising with this embankment he has to plan for DVC type of dams on the river Sabaranarekha in the upper and lower reaches.

I bring to his notice the concern that this plan should be put through immediately. If

[Shri S. S. Mohapatra]

it is not put through, I understand that there will be a satyagraha campaign in Orissa and West Bengal area against this embankment plan.

Simultaneously, I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the Bhimkund project which is going to control the floods on the Baitarani river.

I am bringing all these things to the notice of the hon. Minister so that he may take immediate steps. I hope he will also visit the flood-affected areas of Orissa. That has been the demand of the people there. I hope he will also recommend at least Rs. 3 crores to the flood-victims of Orissa.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब मोहतरम, साले हाल हमारे मुल्क के लिए बहुत ही खराब और परेशानी का है। मशरिकी इलाके मे पनाहगुजीन का संगीन मसला, मगरबी इलाके मे पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जंग की धमकी, शुमाली मशरकी इलाके मे तूफान और तुगियानी, जनूबी इलाके मे सूखा और अकाल जिस मे करोडो लोग मुतासिर हुए और हजारो करोड रुपये का माली नुकसान हुआ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश जो गल्ले का गोदाम और अन्नपूर्णा के नाम से मौसूम है आज सूखे का शिकार बना हुआ है। हर साल लाखों टन चावल देने वाला प्रदेश आज खुद मुसीबत मे आ फसा है। साले हाल का सूखा 1968-69 से ज्यादा संगीन है और कहा जाता है कि गुजिश्ता सौ सालों में ऐसा सूखा नहीं पड़ा। आन्ध्र के बाज इलाकों में गुजिश्ता चार सालों से मुसलसल कहत पड़ रहा है। इस पर सितम यह कि दो बार साइक्लौन भी आ चुके। इस साल बारिश का हाल हर जिले में 15 से 40 परसेंट है। हर शख्श आसमान की तरफ देख रहा हैं। मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों में दुआएं मांगी जा रही हैं और हर शख्श के लब पर यही आवाज है :—

किधर है जोश बदलियां रवां है सोये मयकदा।
सियाहों के हाशिये पे सुर्खियां लिए हुए।।

तैलंगाना और रायल सीमा के पूरे अजले और कोस्टल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के ऊंचे मुकामात पूरी तरह मुतासिर हैं। आदिलाबाद जिले के 73 हजार एकड़ के मिनजुमले एक भी एकड़ की काश्त नहीं हुई। 8 लाख एकड़ खुश्की काश्त भी सूखे से बुरी तरह मुतासिर हुई जहां मूगफली और दालों की फसलें और मकई बिल्कुल सूख चुकी है। निजामाबाद जिले में 3 लाख एकड़ के मिनजुमले सिर्फ 60 हजार एकड़ पर काश्त हुई जो भी पानी की कमी मे मुतासिर हुई है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के पूरे तालाबों मे एक कतरा भी पानी नही आया। छोटी नदी नाले सूख चुके है। सिचाई और पीने के पानी की बावलियो मे पानी नहीं है। इस पर सितम यह कि कीड़ों और बीमारियों ने रही सही फसल को देखते देखते खत्म कर कर दिया। मवेशियो के लिए बिल्कुल चारा नही है और सैकड़ो मवेशी मर रहे है। लाखो जिरायत पेशा लोग रोजगार के फराहमे में अपना गाव छोड़ कर शहरो की तरफ जा रहे है। अजनास की कीमतों मे गैर-मामूली इजाफा हो रहा है। चावल की कीमत 80 रुपये से 125 रुपये हो चुकी है। ज्वार की कीमत 60 रुपये से 90 रुपये क्विंटल जा चुकी है। बाज लोग इस कसमकुर्सी की हालत खुदकशी कर चुके है। चोरी और लूटमार की वारदातें हर जगह हो रही है। अगर आइन्दा एक हफ्ते मे कुछ बारिश हो जाय तो थोड़ी बहुत फसल बच जायगी। मगर पैदावर बहुत ही कम होगी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने 2 करोड़ रुपया फिलफौर ड्राउट रिलीफ के कामों के लिए मजूर किया है जिस के तहत पीने के पानी की बावलियों को गहरा करने का काम कर रहे हैं और डिस्ट्रेस तकावी लौन दे रहे हैं। मालगुजारी और कर्जों की वसूली मुल्तवी कर दी गई है। फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिए से एक हजार टन चावल तकसीम किया जा रहा है। इतने बड़े मसले से निपटने का सवाल हुकूमत आन्ध्र के कुदरत के बाहर है। कल हम ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को याददाश्त दी हैं और माग

की है कि सरकार फौरी स्टडी टीम को आन्ध्र भेजे और फिलवक्त 10 करोड रुपये मजूर किएं जायें। इस मे देरी न की जाए।

मै एक शेर अर्ज करता हू :—

हम ने माना कि तगाफिल न करोगे लेकिन
खाक हो जाएगे हम तुम को खबर होने तक ॥

क्रानिक ड्राउट अफेक्टिड एरियाज के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार की जानी चाहिए और गादावरी प्रोजेक्ट और इस के नार्थ कैनाल को फौरी तकमील की जाय।

श्री टी० डी० कांबले (लातूर) . सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हर साल कही ज्यादा बारिश होती है, कही कम बारिश होती है और कही बिल्कुल ही नही होती। इस साल भी ऐसा ही हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार मे काफी बारिश हो कर बाढ़ आ गई है, दूसरी तरफ अगर पश्चिम मे देखेगे महाराष्ट्र के सात जिले तो ऐसे है जहा जून के आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक बिल्कुल पानी नही बरसा है, जहा पर काश्तकार बीज भी नही बो सके है। मै उसी क्षेत्र का चित्र आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू। आज वहा पर यह स्थिति है कि जानवरो को पीने के लिए पानी नही है, आदमियो को भी पीने के लिए पानी नही है, कई गाव तो उठकर बाहर जा रहे है, इतना बडा सकट उन के सामने आ गया है। मै उन जिलो के बारे मे कह रहा हू जो मराठावाड के जिलों का है, जहा निजाम साहब के जमाने मे न कोई कल कारखाने है, न रेलवे लाइन है, न उन्नति के कोई साधन है। वहा के लोग सिर्फ मजदूरी कर के, काश्तकारी करके, अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते थे। अब ऐसी हालत मे जब कि वहा पर पानी न बरसा हो, बीज न बोये जा सकते हो, तो वे लोग क्या करेगे। वहा काम करने के लिए स्थायी काम नही है, पाने के लिये पानी नही है, जानवरों के लिए चारा नही है, एक भयकर दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति हो रही है, तो मैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप वहा पर फौरन अपनी टीम भेजें, सर्वे करायें, जो मदद उन को दी जा सकती है, उसे जल्द पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न करे।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कहा है कि "हम वहा पर लोगो को काम देगे, सस्ते अनाज की दुकाने खोलेंगे, लोगो को भूखा नही मरने दिया जायेगा, लेकिन यह इतना बड़ा काम है जिसको महाराष्ट्र सरकार अकेले बरदाश्त नही कर सकती है। जहा पर आज 10 लाख आदमी काम कर रहे है, लेकिन अब यह तादाद बढ कर 20 लाख तक हो जायेगी, मजदूर तो काम कर रहा है, लेकिन अब किसान भी मजदूर बन कर खडा हो गया है, क्योंकि उसके पास अनाज नही है, जानवरो को चारा नही है, पानी नही है भूखो मरने के सिवा अब उस के लिये क्या रह गया है।

मै इस मौके पर मन्त्री महोदय को खास कर कहना चाहता हू, यह ठीक है कि किसान मजदूरी तो कर सकता हैं, उसमे मजदूरी करनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो ऐसे लोग है, जो मजदूरो भी नही कर सकते है-जैसे आर्टिजन्ज है, कारीगर हे, उन के लिये क्या हो रहा हे। उस के भूखे मरने की नौबत आ गई हे, क्योकि वह दूसरा काम नही कर सकता है। आप ने बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, हम बहुत बडी बडो बाते करते है कि उन को काफी पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन हमारे पास ता कुछ नही मिल रहा है। वे लाग पूछते है कि हम इस वक़्त क्या करे, मजदूरी की ताकत नही है, वे काम कर नही सकते है, वे क्या करे। हमारे सुनार है, लुहार है, कारपेन्टर है-ये लोग कहा जाये ? इन के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या सहूलियत हैं। मै मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूगा कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें। जो लोग इस तरफ बेकार है, उन का इसमे कोई गुनाह नही है, यह तो एक आफत आई हुई है, सकट आया हुआ है, इस लिये जो सरकार वहा पर है उस की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उन को काम दे, उनके

[श्री टी० डी० कांबले]

जीवन रक्षा का प्रयत्न करे ताकि उनके पारिवारिक जीवन को कोई खतरा पैदा न हो सके।

मराठवाड़ा के हमारे इस क्षेत्र में कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, छोटे छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जायकवाड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है और भी कई प्रोजेक्ट्स बनने वाले हैं। आप जानते हैं मराठावाडा का एरिया ऐसा एरिया है, जहां कोई कारखाना नहीं है, एक-दो मिले हैं, वह भी बन्द होने की नौबत मे है। इस लिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो छोटे छोटे बांध नदियों पर बनने वाले हैं, उन को शीघ्र शुरू किया जाय ताकि इन लोगों को काम मिल सके। यह बात भी ठीक है कि आप काम शुरू कर देंगे, लेकिन वहां पर साधनों की भी कमी है जिनके बगैर यह काम हो नही सकते। जैसे वहां पर रोलर्स नही है, दूसरी मशीनें नही है, जिनके न होने से काम बन्द हो जाता है। मै चाहता हूं कि काम खोलने के साथ साथ वहां पर साधन भी उपलब्ध किये जायें। सरकार पैसा लगाकर काम शुरू करने को तैयार है, लेकिन मशीनरी नहीं है, काम की गिनती करने के लिए नहीं है, एक्सपर्ट्स नहीं हैं। मै चाहता हूं कि इन्जीनियरिंग कालिजिज मे जिन लोगों का लास्ट-ईयर है, उन को आप इस काम पर लगायें, जिससे काम की गिनती करने वाले भी मिल सकें इन सब चीजों की सहूलियतें वहां पर पैदा की जायें।

आज छोटे काश्तकारों के लिये इतनी परेशानी है कि मजदूरी के लिये भी वे जा नहीं सकते, घर में काम नही कर सकते हाथ में पैसा नहीं है, खाने के लिये अनाज नहीं है—इनके लिये क्या इन्तजाम सरकार करना चाहती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे काश्तकारों को लोन दिया जाय, ताकि वे अपना काम कर सकें, अपनी जिन्दगी का निर्वाह कर सकें, उन को काम देने के लिये वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा उपलब्ध होना चाहिये। आज वहां पर 20 से 25 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है, मैं चाहता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मदद देकर उस काम को पूरा किया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next Member, kindly listen. The Chair will call upon the Minister to reply at 6.20. Then, Shri F. A. Ahmed will speak for 10 minutes. So, the debate will continue up to 7 O' clock.

There are a number of names in the list. There is a large number. But everybody will get time provided everybody confines himself to the time allotted to him—three to four minutes. Now, Shri Md. Jamilurrahman. (*Interruption*) Let there be order in the House.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): May I request that the Ministers can reply after 7 p. m.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your suggestion cannot be accepted.

17.46 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): चेयरमैन साहब, यह बिलकुल जाहिर बात है कि बाढ़ एक रेग्यूलर फीचर हो चुकी है। जब नदी है तो बाढ़ का आना जरूरी है। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि इसे रोका कैसे जाय। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं, मैं पहले पर्टिकुलरली उसी क्षेत्र की बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में तो दूसरे मेम्बरों ने अर्ज किया ही है। मेरे इलाके में बहुत सारी नदियां पड़ती हैं—महानदी, मेछी, कनकई, पनार, परवान, बकरा, वगैरह वगैरह, जिनको "सौरे आफ ड़ी डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूर्णिया" कहा जाता है। दूसरी तरफ मेरे सूबे मे जो नदिया हैं, उनके नाम हैं—कोसी, गंगा, बाघमती, भूधी बालान, वगैरह वगैरह। इस सिलसिले में मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से भी मिला था, कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में भी मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था कि इनके लिये सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है। पिछले 22 वर्षों में हमने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। इसलिये मैं

सरकार से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हू कि जिन नदियो के मैने नाम गिनाये है, उनकी तरफ सरकार का पूरा ध्यान जाना चाहिये और फ्लड-कन्ट्रोल के मेजर्स कदम वार-फूटिंग पर लिये जाने चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात—कोसी प्राजेक्ट लाखो करोड रुपया खर्च कर के बनाया गया है । प्राजेक्ट तो बन गया, लेकिन उसका रिपरकशन क्या हुआ, उसके लिये जो पानी छोडा जाता है और जो वाटरलागिंग वहा पर होता है, उसके लिये कोई इन्तजाम नही है । हजारहा-हजार एकड जमीन पानी के अन्दर है और पिछले 6-7-8 वर्षों मे उसके लिये कोई इतजाम नही हो सका है ताकि वहा से पानी की निकासी हो सके, खेत खाली हो तो है नही कि फसल बोई जाय और उगाई जाय ।

तीसरी बात—इस बाढ मे मेरे इलाके मे (डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफ पूर्णिया) मे 15-16 लाख आदमी इफैक्टेड है । बिहार सरकार की जून की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है, जून से वहा पर बाढ आई हुई है, लेकिन उस वक्त से आज तक सरकार की तरफ मे कोई कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स नही उठाये गये है, जिससे वहा के लोगो को कुछ राहत मिल सके । वहा पर जो फ्लड आया था उसकी सूचना मैने प्रधान मत्री को भी दी थी, उनको मेमोरेण्डम भी दिया था नेशनल हाइ-वे न० 31 टूट गई है, बरौनी खतरे मे है, फर्टिलाइजर और आयल रिफाइनरी फैक्टरी खतरे मे है–इनके लिये फौरन इतजाम किया जाना चाहिये । मैंने अपने मेमोरेण्डम मे इन सब बातो का जिक्र किया है और 10-15 दिन पहले यह मेमोरेण्डम दिया था । वहा पर एक सडक N. H 31 है जो अमीनगाव जाती है, दरभगा से लेकर फार-बिसगज तक जो Lateral road का प्लान था वह बन्द हो गया है, रेलवे लाइन टूट गई है, जिससे नार्थ-बिहार बिलकुल कट-आफ हो गया है । अगर इस सड़क (N. H. 31) को ऊचा बनाया जाता तो शायद ऐसी नौबत नही आती । बगमरा बैरेज बना दिया गया होता और अगर उसके जरिये पानी को कट्रोल किया जाता, तो काफी फ्लड कन्ट्रोल हो सकता था । हमारे अनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब वहा गये थे ..

सभापति महोदय : हम अब किसी को स्पीच के लिये एलाउ नही करेंगे, आप सिर्फ सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर श्री हनुमन्तैया साहब 7 अगस्त को जब वहा पर गए तो उन्होने कहा कि मैंने बिल्कुल समुन्दर देखा । इसी तरह से ललित बाबू भी जब बिहार मे गये तो उन्होने कहा कि हमको गाव ही नही मिले, सिर्फ पानी ही पानी नजर आ रहा था ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बन्द कीजिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करता हू ।

सभापति महोदय : कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नही है, आप बन्द कीजिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : दूसरे लोग बीस बीस मिनट बोले है ।

सभापति महोदय : बोले होंगे । मैने आप को पाच मिनट दे दिया है । अब आप बन्द कीजिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मेरा तो लिस्ट मे नाम था और जिनका नाम नही था उनको भी आपने बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठिये । मैं एलाउ नही करता हू ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : यह तो इन-जस्टिस है । मुझे बोलने का मौका नही मिला इसका मुझे बहुत दुख है । हम यहा पर इस सदन की खूबसूरती देखने के लिये नही आये है । हम यहा पर जनता के वोट से जनता की

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]
बात कहने के लिये आये हैं और आप के द्वारा सरकार तक बात पहुंचाना मेरा फर्ज है ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको एलाऊ नही करूंगा । ला मिनिस्टर ।

17.52 hrs

STATEMENT RE : REPORTED APPEARANCE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN SUPREME COURT ON BEHALF OF MYSORE IN CAUVERY WATERS DISPUTE

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I was informed that a question was raised in the morning whether the Attorney General of India appeared for the State of Myrore in the suit which has been filed by the Government of Tamil Nadu in respect of the Cauvery waters dispute in the Supereme Court. It was also asked how the Attorney General could be authorised to appear for the State of Mysore. I want to make it clear that as a matter of fact the Attorney General did not appear for the State of Mysore. The Attorney General appeared for the Union of India. It is no doubt true that the Governor of Mysore requested me to allow the Attorney General to appear for Mysore, and two officers, the Advocate General and the Law Secretary of the Mysore Government, had come here to meet me for requesting me to allow the Attorney General to appear for the State of Mysore, but I had made it clear that in a dispute like this the Union Government could not align itself with anyone of the two parties and that I was not in a position to comply with their request. In fact the Attorney General did not appear for Mysore.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : What made Mr. Viswanathan raise the question was a press report that the Governor of Mysore had stated that he had asked the Attorney General of India to appear for Mysore. Now that has been contradicted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Governor of Mysore did request me to permit the Attorney General, and the two officers met me but I said I could not comply.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This shows that Mr. Dharma Vira is not aware of the provisions of the Constitution and the procedure of the Government, and he is occupying the gubernatorial post in a State.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This morning I requested the Government to bring a Resolution demanding the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. I know that it is not possible to do this at the fag end, but I would like to get some assurance from the hon. Minister Shri Raj Bahadur that the Government will do its best. I only request you to ask him to say something.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJBAHDUR) : The Prime Minister may come at about 6.30. At that time she might say something if you put this question.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR (Gulbarga) : The Governor of Mysore has got the right to request the Government of India to permit the Attorney General to appear for Mysore.

17.57 hours

DISSCUSSION RE : FLOOD AND DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.*

सभापति महोदय : जमीलुर्रहमान जी, आप सिर्फ सजेस्चन्स दे दीजिये ।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था क्या सरकार कोई ठोस योजना 7—8 साल के लिये बनायेगी जिससे पूरे इंडिया में और खास तौर पर पूर्णिया में फ्लड कन्ट्रोल हो सके ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी की स्थिति को देखते हुए क्या सरकार पूर्णियां, दरभंगा और सहर्सा जिलों के ब्लाक्स

में सीड्स भेजने का इन्तजाम करेगो ताकि फ्यूचर क्राप के लिये दिक्कत न आये ?

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि वहां पर ऊपर के तीनों जिलों के ब्लाक्स में फौरन मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज पहुंचाई जानी चाहिये ।

चौथी बात यह है कि दरभंगा टु फारबिसगंज लेट्रल रोड कम्प्लीट की जानी चाहिये ताकि फ्लड कंट्रोल हो सकें । इसके अलावा महानदी, मेछी, कनकई, बकरा, परवान-पनार— इन सब नदियों के प्रोग्राम्स को बनाकर टेम करके बांधना चाहिये ताकि फ्यूचर में कोई परेशानी न हो ।

पांचवी बात यह है कि एफारेस्टेशन की स्कीम को जरूर चलाना चाहिये ताकि फ्लडस में रुकावट लाई जा सके ।

तकावी लोन और नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज लोन काफी तादाद में दिये जाने चाहिये । आपको यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि जो फीगर्स मिली है उसके अनुसार 8 आने पर हेड दिया गया है । यह बहुत कम है इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

आखिर में मैं कहूगा, जैसा कि गगा रेड्डी जी ने कहा है :

हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे लेकिन,
खाक हो जायेंगे हम तुमको खबर होने तक ।

सभापति महोदय : मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है पार्लमेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कि वे अपने मेम्बरों से कहें कि वे केवल क्वैश्चन पूछें क्योंकि बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं हम कितने मेम्बरों को डिसएप्वाइंट करेंगे । टाइम ज्यादा है नहीं इसीलिये मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप लोग केवल क्वैश्चन पूछिए ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मै अपने सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमें केवल सवाल पूछने चाहिए और मैं आपको एश्योर करता हूं कि हमारे मेम्बर्स सवाल ही पूछेंगे कोई भाषण नहीं देंगे ।

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga): Sir, Mysore is facing the worst misfortune of widespread famine due to drought. Out of the 19 districts, 16 are under drought. Out of these 16, six are chronically affected, namely, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Tumkur, Kolar and Gulbarga. In the districts of South Kanara, there is always sea erosion. During the monsoon, the lands are always washed away in coastal areas like Kammannu, Kapu and Maravanti. As suggested by Dr. Henry Austin, Government should appoint a National Board to find out ways and means of controlling sea erosion. There are also permanent relief works that should be taken up like the railway line between Chitradurga and Rayadurg, which will serve the chronically drought-affected areas of Chitradurga. Similarly if the railway lines between Kottur and Harihar and also between Chamarajnagar and Coimbatore are taken up, it will help the chronically affected areas.

The Irrigation Minister should give clearance to the Upper Krishna project within the allocated waters and also the right bank canal of Ghataprabha, which is in Belgaun, which is also very much affected by scarcity conditions. He should also give clearance to other projects under the consideration of the Government of India like the Yagachi project etc. If these are done, it will go a long way to help the scarcity affected areas of Belgaun, Bijapur, Gulburga and Raichur Districts.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनो जमुना में काफी बड़ी बाढ़ इस दिल्ली में आई । आज भी आई हुई है और खास तौर से...

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा कि मधुबनी में 11 ब्लाक्स ध्वस्त हो रहे है तो मैं वहां का प्रतिनिधि हूं इसलिए मुझे बोलने का अवसर जरूर मिलना चाहिए ।

18.00 hours

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति जी, दिल्ली के एक ही सदस्य को आपने मौका दिया है, और

[श्री शशि भूषण]

मैं डेढ़ मिनट से ज्यादा नही बोलना चाहता हूं। अभी ओखला में जब बांध टूटने लगा तो मंत्री महोदय ने उस तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दिया और मिलिटरी की सहायता से किसी तरह बांध को बचाया वरना पूरा इलाका बह गया होता।

दिल्ली में इतनी ज्यादा पानी की बाढ़ है कि बहुत से जानवर बह रहे हैं, बहुत सी अनअथोराइज्ड और अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज बह रही हैं, और गले-गले तक बस्तियों में पानी भरा हुआ है। दिल्ली के आस-पास इतनी बुरी हालत है कि गाँव और कालोनीज की बुरी हालत है और स्लम एरियाज में तो स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है।

एक तरफ तो दिल्ली मे हर साल बाढ आती है, और दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करोड़ों रुपया जमुना के किनारे फुहारे लगाने पर खर्च कर रहा है। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन राजा, महाराजाओं के सत्याग्रह का नाटक करा रहा है, जब कि चारों तरफ बाढ़ का पानी भरा हुआ है। जो राजे, महाराजे सत्याग्रहियों को घोड़े से घसीटकर मारते थे वह आज यहां पर नाटक कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लाखों लोग बाढ़ में ग्रस्त है। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत निकम्मा साबित हुआ है बाढ़ के सिल-सिले में।

एक, दो, ढाई करोड़ रु० केन्द्रीय सरकार बाढ़ पर हर साल खर्च करती है, मैं चाहूंगा कि एक बारगी 20 करोड़ रु० खर्च कर दे ताकि लाखों का जीवन बाढ़ से बच सके।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Because of the drought conditions prevailing in the country, in 1969 Government undertook an ambitious study to scientifically map the country's drought areas which will eventually help in planning irrigation, crop patterns and even procure programmes for individual distircts. This study was initiated at the instance of the Planning Commission and is being carried out by the Poona Centre of the India Meteorological Department under the overall supervision of a high-power committee consisting, among others, of representatives of the Food and Agriculture Ministry. What is the plan prepared on the basis of recommendation of the committee? This has to be answered by the Minister of Agriculture.

Then I come to irrigation. There is one project called Thammileru project in West Godavari district which is flood-control project. Last year the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 2 crorses for this project. Unfortunately, Andhra Predesh Government have no money with them to complete the construction of the project. Will the Government of India provide adequate funds to complete this project as per plans?

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर): सभापति जी, मै महाकोशल से आती हूं। मेरा जिला सागर है। सागर, जबलपुर, दमोह, टीकमगढ, पन्ना मे कही कही बाढ़ आने से बहुत बुरी हालत है। इसलिये वहां राहत के कार्य होने चाहियें, जैसे सडकें बननी चाहिये जिससे लोगों को काम और पैसा मिले, रेलवे लाइन बननी चाहिये। और जो गाव तथा जमीन बाढ़ मे बह गये है वहां का लगान माफ किया जाय, किसानों को तकावी दी जाय, जल्दी से बीज का इंतजाम हो, तथा तकावी के लिये जल्दी से काश्तकारों को रुपया दिया जाय।

यहां से मिनिस्टरों को जा कर देखना चाहिये कि कहा क्या स्थिति है। जब तक मिनिस्टर नहीं जायेंगे स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि अफसर ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं करते है। इसलिये गरीबों और किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये तुरन्त काम किया जाय। दिल्ली वैसे ही पहले से मालदार है, यहां और पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो बैकवर्ड एरियाज है वह पैसा उनमें लगाइये। जैसे बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और मध्य प्रदेश, हैं, इनमें पैसा लगाया जाय ताकि लोगों का भला हो। मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा की बाढ़

से कई गांव बह गये उनको बचाने का इंतजाम किया जाय और दिल्ली में पैसा लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): Sir, I would ask the hon. Minister that in Malda since 1967 every year there is flood and the hon. Minister is well aware of the flood of Malda because of this Farraka Barrage and its afflux bunds that are creating trouble. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this Farraka afflux bund to Kalindri river lock gate will be constructed and within how much time and also Mahanand river master plan for want of which Malda, North Bengal and Bihar are being inundated by flood every year. This project requires only Rs. 10 to 12 crores for execution. So I request the hon. Minister to take up these bunds and rectification of Malior bundh also immediately. This year this flood in Malda has surpassed all the previous records and 25 human lives have been taken away and thousands of houses and hundreds of cattle have been washed away but no relief is there. I have visited flood affected Malda on 8.8.71 and the distress and miseries of people what I have seen there can not be expressed here in speeches. I have mentioned this matter in this House on 10 8.71; the hon. Speaker of the House assured that the Minister will make a statement on Malda flood. But where it is? Why the Minister is silent on matter? The Prime Minister visited Bihar, U.P. and other places but she did not go to West Bengal, not to speak of Malda and Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray, the representative of the Central Government, the ruler of Bengal is also not reaching the flood affected people of Malda. So, I request that immediate relief should be sent to Malda and the flood control measures should be executed immediately.

There is double calamity in Kerala. There is not only floods but also sea erosion. Kerala had asked for Rs. 40 crores for sea erosion preventive works. If it is not taken as a national plan then Kerala in course of time will go under the sea. I request the Minister to take all these matters into account.

श्री चन्द्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): मान्यवर, क्या सरकार व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करके प्राप्त सम्पत्ति से धन प्राप्त करके देश में आने वाली प्रत्येक वर्ष की बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति को दूर करने की स्थायी योजना बनाने की कृपा करेगी ?

क्या सरकार नौकरशाही को इस सम्बन्ध में कड़े आदेश देने की कृपा करेगी कि बाढ़ क्षेत्रों के दौरे पर जल बिहार कर पिकनिक न मनायें और जनता के धन का दुरुपयोग न करें।

क्या सरकार बाढ़ तथा सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रदेश सरकारों को अधिक सहायता देने की कृपा करेगी ?

क्या सरकार इस बात को भी देखने की कृपा करेगी कि बाढ़ और सूखा का स्थाई रूप से हल करने को जो धन दिया जा रहा है उसका सही प्रयोग होता है या नही ?

क्या सरकार मेरे लोक सभा के क्षेत्र बाराबंकी की बाढ़ पीड़ित जनता की दयनीय स्थिति की ओर प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने को लिखेगी ?

क्या सरकार इसको ध्यान मे रखेगी कि :

हर कर्मवीर के आगे, हर पत्थर साधक बनता है।
दीवारें दिशा बताती है, मानव जब आगे बढ़ता है॥

धन्यवाद।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा): मेरा लिस्ट में चौथा नाम था। आपने तीन तक तो नाम पुकार लिये लेकिन मुझे छोड़ दिया। मुझे पांच मिनट अवश्य मिलने चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : बिहार मे इस साल सूखे, अतिवृष्टि और बाढ़ों से सारे राज्य में दुखदायी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है जिसके फलस्वरूप रबी की अस्सी प्रतिशत, मकई की 95 प्रतिशत और धान की 90 प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हो गई है। करीब 13,634 गांव बाढ़ से

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

प्रभावित हुए है। लाखों व्यक्ति बेघरबार हो गए है। पचास हजार घर गिर गए है। कई गावों में अभी भी बाढ़ का पानी समुद्र का सा दृश्य उपस्थित कर रहा है। वहां लोगों के कष्ट निवारण की ओर मै सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जल्दी से जल्दी वहां रिलीफ की व्यवस्था सरकार करे। इसके साथ ही किसानों को तकावी लोन की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। मवेशियों के लिए चारे की भी बहुत कमी हो गई है और उसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

स्थायी रूप से जनता के कष्ट निवारण के लिए वहां जो फ्लड कन्ट्रोल की योजनायें हैं, वैस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल है, डगमारा बैरेज है, कमला बालान बांध है, क्या उनको जल्दी पूरा किया जाएगा या उनको हाथ मे लिया जाएगा? क्या मुख्य मुख्य नहरें बना कर बाढ़ों पर काबू पाने के प्रयत्न किये जाएंगे। वहा पर बाढ़ें और सूखा हर साल आते है और ये दैवी विपत्तियां किसानो की रीढ़ की हड्डी को तोड़ देती हैं और दुबारा फसल उगाने मे उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि स्थायी रूप से उनके कष्ट निवारण के उपाय वह करे ताकि उनको बार बार बाढ़ और सूखे का सामना न करना पड़े।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : जितनी धनराशि आप हर साल बांधों पर खर्च करते हैं, असल में उस राशि का आधा भी खर्च नहीं होता है। जो इंजीनियर होते हैं छोटे से बड़े तक लेकर उसमें अपना हिस्सा रखते हैं। मिनिस्टर लोग भी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों में जहां इन बांधों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, बांध बनवा लेते हैं। वे इंजीनियरों पर दबाव डाल कर ऐसा करवा लेते हैं। इस वास्ते क्या आप यह निर्णय लेंगे कि इंजीनियरों का बोर्ड बना कर और उससे राय लेकर ये बांध बनाये जायें? पहले बंगले आदि बन जाते हैं इंजीनियरो के फायदे के लिए। लेकिन नहरें और बांध नहीं बनते हैं। क्या इसकी ओर भी आप देखेंगे? क्या जिन इंजीनियरों आदि ने गड़बड़ियां की हैं, उनमे से किसी को आपने कोई सजा दी है, किसी को जेल भेजा है? क्या इस बारे में आपने कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं। जो हजारों छोटे-बड़े बांध बने हुए है, वे इसलिए टूट जाते है कि इंजीनियर लोग ठेकेदारों से मिल कर जो धनराशि उनके लिए नियत की जाती है उसका दुरुपयोग करते है। इसके बारे में क्या सरकार ने कभी कोई कदम उठाया है? क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि इंजीनियरों की राय लेकर बांध बनाये जायें? या जो एम एल ए या एम पी, मिनिस्टर आदि कह देते है उसके आधार पर बांध खड़े कर दिये जाते हैं, वे वैसे ही खड़े होते रहेगे? छोटे-छोटे बांध बनाने की तरफ क्या आप ध्यान देंगे? क्या बड़े-बड़े बाध इसलिए खड़े किए जाते है ताकि इंजीनियर्स पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर सकें और विनाश भी ज्यादा हो? ऐसा न करके क्या छोटे-छोटे बाध बनाने की तरफ आप ध्यान देंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप अवश्य यह आकड़ा दें कि कितने लोगो को आपने जेल भेजा है?

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में सूखा पड़ता था। लेकिन इस साल वहां बाढ़ आ गई है। उसके करीब दो सौ बांधें छोटे और बड़े टूट गए है। जयपुर, अलवर, भरतपुर, टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर, नागौर, सीकर जिले उससे बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं। आवागमन के रास्ते टूट गए हैं या खराब हो गए हैं। मै बिवेदन करता हूं कि आप कुछ वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करें ताकि उन बंधों को बनवाया जा सके और सड़कों की मरम्मत की जा सके।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) : राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी घोषणा में यह कहा था कि जहां सूखे के कारण पीने के पानी की कमी है, वहां सरकार सबसे पहले पानी की व्यवस्था

करने की तरफ ध्यान देगी। स्वतंत्रता के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी वहां के सूखे के कारण पानी नहीं मिल सका है। उस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कोई ठोस योजना बनाएगी ?

उन नदियों में जहां पानी बह रहा है यदि बांध बनाये जायें तो सिंचाई के साथ-साथ पीने के पाने की भी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। उनमें भी जब दो प्रदेशों में विवाद होता है तो बहुत ज्यादा उसमें समय नष्ट हो जाता है। क्या आप इस तरह का विधान बनाने वाले हैं कि दो प्रदेशों के बीच जो विवाद हैं उनको तय करने की कोई तारीख निश्चित कर दी जाए और अगर उस तारीख के पहले विवाद तय नहीं होते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करे ? झांसी में बेतवा पर राजघाट बांध बनाने के लिए आप प्रयत्नशील थे। इससे झांसी और बुन्देलखन्ड में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। साथ-साथ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी उससे की जा सकती है। आप इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो विवाद है उसको तय करने के लिए दिलचस्पी ले रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप उसके लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित कर देंगे और उस तारीख तक अगर विवाद तय नहीं होता है तो आप स्वयं क्या उस बांध को बनवायेंगे।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a result of the Subarnarekha embankment scheme, undoubtedly, thousands of people will become homeless. If that embankment scheme is taken up, that is what will happen. I would request the hon. Minister to give second thought to it. There are large number of big tribuatires which are helping to create this flood problem in the lower parts of West Bengal and Orissa. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to control the waters of these tributaries just to control floods in that area.

Secondly about the D. V. C., the water is released just when the dams are filled to the brim. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the water is not released just with the onset of the rainy season. Some of the districts would have been saved from the floods.

Thirdly, regarding the lower Damodar Excavation Scheme, I would like to know from him when the work will start and how long it will take to complete the work.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : बलिया में बिड़ला बांध टूट जाने से चालीस गांव बह गये हैं और पचास हजार एकड़ में जो फसल बोयी गई थी वह बरबाद हो गई है। इसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी कई बार मरम्मत कराने के लिए या इसको पूरा कराने के लिए कहा गया था लेकिन उसकी उपेक्षा की गई थी। इस नुकसान की जवाबदेही किस पर है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप का तुरन्त ध्यान जाये।

बकुलाहा संसार टोला बांध जिसको हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य बिहार ने बनने से रुकवा दिया था, क्योंकि इसके बनने से पटना पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता, उसके बारे में पूना रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट को जो लिखा गया था, उसका जवाब आ गया है। में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब सरकार उसको बनवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

घाघरा से चांदपुर, कमालपुर, महाराजपुर, चितविसाव आदि सौ गांव कट रहे हैं। क्या उस कटाव को रोकने के लिए आप प्राजैक्ट बनायेंगे ? गायघाट की तरफ स्थायी ठोकर बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कराएगी ? यह बहुत जरूरी है।

इन्दर थमन पुरा, अंजोरपुर, ममनौली तथा अन्य गांव गंगा के कटाव में हैं। वहां भी स्थायी ठोकर बनाकर उन गावों को कटने से क्या रोका जाएगा ? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो उनके कटने के बाद बलिया शहर भी बरबाद हो जायगा। बलिया शहर को बरबाद होने से बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी है।

बक्सर से कोइलवर तक जो गंगा के दक्षिणी भाग पर है, गंगा तथा सोन की बाढ़ से

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

बरबाद हो रहा है और इस इलाके को बचाने के लिए क्या आप कोई बांध बनाने की सोच रहे हैं ? अगर यह बांध बनेगा तो इसका प्रभाव बलिया जिला जो उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उस पर क्या पड़ेगा ? इसका पूना रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट से परिणाम दिखाने के बाद बांध बनवाने की व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ?

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी जो बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों मे है, उनको क्या आप तीन महीने का अग्रिम बेतन देंगे ताकि उनके परिवार के लोग जो बाढ़ से ग्रसित हैं, वे अन्न कपड़ा आदि खरीद सके ?

फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाकर हमारे सूबे की प्रत्येक नदी का मास्टर प्लान बनाकर योजनाबद्ध तरीके से शनैः शनैः बाढ़ की विभीषिका से उत्तर प्रदेश को रोकने की क्या आप कोशिश करेंगे ?

बाढ़ से पीड़ित इलाको मे सर्वे टीम आपको अति शीघ्र भेजनी चाहिए ।

बाढ़ो की वजह से चौदह हजार लोग बेघर-बार हो गए है और उनको बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रो से निकाला गया है । उनको भोजन आदि देने का सवाल पैदा हो गया हैं । इसके लिए कैशप्रोग्राम आप अति शीघ्र चालू करें । यह काम अभी तक रुका हुआ है क्योंकि आपने रुपया नही दिया है ।

रसरा तहसील में मार्जिनल फार्मर स्कीम लागू है । लेकिन भारत से पैसा नहीं गया है । इसलिए योजना अभी तक चालू नही हो पायी । अति शीघ्र इसके लिए आप पैसा देने की व्यवस्था करें ।

मवेशियों के लिए भूसे की आप व्यवस्था करें । बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के स्कूल कालेजी लड़कों की फीस माफी की भी आप अति शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें ।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, चम्पारन जिले का धनहा इलाका सैकड़ों बरसों से लगातार बाढ़ और कटाव से प्रभावित रहा है । हर साल लाखों लोग वहां पर पीड़ित होते हैं । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने जा रही है कि उस क्षेत्र को बाढ़ और कटाव से बचाया जाये और पीड़ित लोगों को बसाया जाय ?

पता नही, चिकराना बाध की योजना क्यों रोक दी गयी है । क्या सरकार यथाशीघ्र इस बाध के कार्य को पूरा करेगी, ताकि पूरे चम्पारन जिले को बाढ़ से बचाया जा सके ।

चम्पारन जिले में उत्तर से जो नदिया आती हैं, क्या सरकार ने उनकी रोक-थाम के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है, ताकि एक तो उन के पानी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सके और दूसरे, हर साल लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित न हो ?

नदियों के कटाव को रोकने के लिए हर साल कुछ स्पर बना दिये जाते हैं, जिसमे ठेकेदार और बड़े बड़े इंजीनियर करोड़ों रुपया कमा लेते है । क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी कि हर साल सरकारी रुपये की यह जो लूट होती है, वह बच सके और कटाव की रोक-थाम की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था की जा सके ?

*SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am only putting a question as suggested by you. Andhra Pradesh is known as the Granary of the South and such a State is now in the grip of severe drought. The State Government has not been able to cope up with the severe drought conditions there with all its resources. Their inability and helplessness in alleviating the sufferings of the people have been conveyed to the Centre by the State Government. In this connection I want to ask of the Central Government whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken on the representation from the State. I put the blame squarely at the door of the

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

State Government for allowing the conditions to deteriorate to such a level when they have become helpless. For the last two or three months that Government took no remedial measures to arrest the onslaught of drought. What action does the Centre propose to take immediately to relieve the people of their wanton sufferings? Is it not true that the Centre has been playing a game of power politics of Telengana and Andhra Pradesh when the people of the State have been sliding into destitution? Is it not also true that the State Government have asked for an immediate assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 crores? Have they also not asked for a survey by a Central Team to assess the damage due to drought? At least now, will the Centre wake up to the urgent requirements of the millions of people of Andhra Pradesh or will they still continue to indulge in the game of power politics? Is not the Centre aware that not even water is available for drinking purposes, leave alone food grains, especially in the regions of Telegana and Rayalaseema?

Are the leaders at the Centre who, day in and day out, mouth slogans of socialism and social justice in the Parliament aware that the social fabric of the people is on the verge of disintegration? Will the so-called Socialist Government at the Centre realise its responsibility and duty to the people of the country and take immediate steps to provide the basic necessities of life to the people and the cattle?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Irrigation Minister....(*Interruptions*)

Several hon. Members *rose.*

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: समय बढ़ाया जाये। (**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The problem is that the time originally allotted was 3 hours. Hon. Members asked me that it should be extended. So, I extended it by one hour. I allowed so many speakers and accommodated them. Still there are so many more yet wanting to speak. I know the gravity of the situation. Everybody is agitated. So, as a *via media*, I will request the Minister to hear your grievances. You can meet him some time after the session is over or tomorrow or any day according to his convenience or you can send him in writing. That will be more beneficial to your interests. I think you will agree to this....(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I will request my friend, the Minister, to confine his remarks and leave the rest to be replied by letters in writing. Please let the members have two minutes each so that they may be able to put their questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree to your suggestion. I have no objection to it..

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Minister will speak less.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ask the hon. Members to take one minute only?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: They will take only two minutes.

श्री बी० एन० भार्गव (अजमेर): सभापति महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में प्राय: अकाल और अभाव की स्थिति रहती है, परन्तु जहां दुर्भाग्य से इस वर्ष बाढ़ आ गई है, क्या भारत सरकार उन क्षेत्रों के काश्तकारों की सहायता के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी, जिनकी वित्तीय स्थिति पहले से ही खराब है।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में बाढ़ आई है। लेकिन बिहार में बाढ़ नहीं आई है, बल्कि प्रलय आई हुई है। सारा बिहार पानी में डूबा हुआ है। खास कर जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं--मधुबनी, वह जलमग्न है और विनाश के कगार पर खड़ा है। मार्च से लगातार बारिश होते रहने के कारण वहां बाढ़ आ गई है, जिस के कारण मकान धराशायी हो गये हैं, मवेशी बह गए हैं, कालेरा और नाना प्रकार की बीमारियां तथा मवेशियों की बीमारियां फैली हुई हैं, खाने के लिए अन्न नहीं है, पहनने के लिए वस्त्र नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से उन लोगों को बसाने के लिए, उनके जीवन-भरण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

इस प्रकार की बाढ प्रति वर्ष आती है। मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़-ग्रस्त लोगों के इम्मीजिएट रिलीफ के लिए क्या पग उठाये गए है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को बराबर यह कष्ट भोगना होगा या इस समस्या के निराकरण के लिए कोई स्थाई प्रबन्ध किया जायगा। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि भुतही बलान के लिए व्यवस्था क्यो नही की जा रही है, डगमारा बराज क्यो नही बनाया जा रहा है, पश्चिमी कोसी नहर की खुदाई क्यो नही की जा रही है और दरभंगा से फारबिसगज तक की पार्श्ववर्ती सडक का निर्माण क्यो नही हो रहा है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि वहा के लोगो की तत्काल सहायता के लिए अस्पताल और फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स क्यो नही खोला जा रहा है, जिन के अभाव मे लोगो को बहुत असुविधा हो रही है।

श्री रामजी राम (अकबर पुर) : जनाब चेयर मैन साहब, मै दरियाये घाघरा जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की दरियाये मौत कहलाती है उसके नियत्रण के मुताल्लिक आप से अर्ज करता हू—

क्या बूदोबास पूछो हो कुर्सी के साथियो,
हम को गरीब जान के हस हस पुकारते।

टाडा भी एक शहर था भारत मे इन्तखाब,
रहते थे जहा मुतखिबे रोजगार के।

उसे घाघरा की बाढ़ ने वीरान कर दिया,
हम रहने वाले हैं उसी उजड़े दयार के।।

इसलिए चेयर मैन साहब, घाघरा की बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन खर्च करे।

श्री धर्मराव (अफजलपुरकर) : सभापति महोदय, सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इडिया की ओर से एक सीमेंट फैक्ट्री सेड़म ताल्लुका गुलबर्गा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे बन रही है। 10 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोजेक्ट है। पाच साल से कुछ भी काम उसमें नही हो रहा है। आया वह सो रहे हैं या जाग रहे है इस का कोई हमे पता नही। कम से कम इस कहत के मौके पर अगर इस प्रोजेक्ट को हाथ में लेकर काम शुरू किया जाय तो गरीबों का भला होगा।

इसी तरीके मे मेरे क्षेत्र मे दो ऐसे ताल्लुके है एक अफजलपुर ताल्लुका और दूसरा जेवरगी ताल्लुका जहा कोई सड़क नही है। इस वास्ते पी० डब्लू डी० की ओर से परमानेट सड़कें बनाई जाये और हमारे यहा एक विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की योजना बन रही है तो उस विश्व विद्यालय के लिए जल्दी अगर काम शुरू किया जाय तो इस से भी कहत के बहुत बड़े हिस्से मे लोगो को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा।

तीसरे मिरज से लेकर बगलौर तक मीटर गेज है उस को ब्राड गेज मे तब्दील किया जाय। इसी तरह से गुन्तकल से लेकर बगलौर तक जो मीटर गेज है उस को भी ब्राड गेज मे तब्दील किया जाय। यह दोनो सर्वे हो चुके है और यह काम जल्दी शुरू हो जाय तो मुनासिब है।

गुलबर्गा मे पीने के लिए पानी नही है। दो लाख की आबादी है। फौरी इसके लिए पीने के पानी का इतजाम किया जाय। बीदर मे हालत बहुत खराब है। तो ऐसी सूरत मे जल्दी से जल्दी रिलीफ वर्क शुरू होना जरूरी है और इसके लिए 20 करोड़ रुपया मैसूर को सैंक्शन किया जाय जिसमे से 1 करोड़ रुपया गुलबर्गा को दिया जाय।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, क्या यह सही नही है कि मैं इस सभा से गत दस वर्षों से कहता आ रहा हू कि दरभगा जिले के दक्षिणी हिस्से मे गंगा के लेफ्ट बैंक पर बरुआ बाध और खुनखुना बाध को बनाया जाय और इसके बावजूद भी दस साल से कहते रहने पर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ और

उसका फल यह हुआ कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के महनार देसरी राघवपुर अंचल और दरभंगा जिले के मोदी नगर और पटोरी अंचल के करीब करीब 80 लाख आदमी आज बेघरबार पड़े हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पचासों गाव ईरोजन के कारण कट कर गंगा के गर्भ में चले गए ? उन लोगों का जो कल तक अच्छे मकानों में रहते थे हाल यह हैं कि आज उनके लिए रहने का ठिकाना नहीं है। उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

बिहार सरकार को कम से कम सौ करोड़ रुपये नयी योजनाओं के लिए आउटसाइड दि प्लान दिए जाने आवश्यक है। अगर इतना न दें तो कम से कम 65 करोड़ रुपये तो उसे दें। आज तो सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब को ऐसे मौके पर यहां रहना चाहिए था। हमें खुशी है कि हमारे वरिष्ठ कृषि मन्त्री यहा पर हे और वह जानते है कि पहले जो भी गेहू के बीज थे वह खत्म हो गए। अकाल आने की स्थिति है। कम से कम 30 हजार टन अच्छे वैराइटी के गेहूं वहा देने की व्यवस्था की जाय नही तो अकाल फैलने की पूरी संभावना है। पीने के पानी की तो कोई व्यवस्था अभी तक नही हो सकी है। जहां सैकड़ों नाव चाहिए थी वहा अभी तक 20-25 नाव मिल सकी हैं। और नाव वहा भेजनी चाहिए।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: (Karimnagar): I shall first put a question to the Minister of Agriculture. May I know whether he has received any communication from the Andhra Pradesh Government to the effect that a grave situation has arisen in that State due to drought conditions, and if so, what steps he is taking and what relief he is going to give and whether he is going to give any financial aid to that State ?

I shall now put a question to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. In view of the backwardness of Telengana and also drought conditions there, may I know whether he is going to implement the Pochampad project and also the Maner project in Karimnagar district ? These projects are not only essential but they are very necessary for the existence of that district. The Maner project was sanctioned when there was agitation. Now when there is no project, the hon. Minister should implement that project, I would like to know whether he wants again agitation for this purpose, and if so, then we are, of course, prepared for it. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister to my question.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah): There is a serious situation prevailing consequent on black market prices of foodgrains prevailing. So I want to ask what measures Government propose to take to control prices. People are feeling the pinch of these high prices very much. Foodgrains are selling at Rs. 1.40 a kilo in Rayalaseema. Grains should be made available to the people at 85 P a kilo.

Next I want to ask the Irrigation and power Minister as to whether the Government are going to allocate more additional funds to the Tungabhadra High Level canal scheme so that it will give jobs to so many unemployed persons and also benefit agriculture.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Eastern UP, particularly the district of Gorakhpur is today devastated by flood. After a month, there will be drought. I want some permanent scheme to be put in motion. I also want to know what has happened to the Jalgundi scheme to control the Rapti which has been hanging fire for the last 20 years. Then how do Government propose to control the Ghaghra river which is causing a lot of devastation in the entire area of Gorakhpur ? Also is there a scheme to control the Gandak and Rohind rivers ?

श्री चिरंजीव झा (महरसा) : सभापति महोदय एक दो मिनट के समय में मै क्या बोलूं सिर्फ कुछ प्रश्न ही पूछना चाहता हूं जैसा कि आप का आदेश हुआ। क्या यह बात सच है कि सहरसा और दरभगा जिले के बीच कोसी तट बंध के निर्माण से पूर्व तटबंध के मध्य पड़ने वाले लोगों को हर तरह की सुविधा और सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया गया था तब वे लोग बांध बनाने देने के लिए राजी हुए थे ? लेकिन उसके बावजूद लोग बराबर बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहते हैं ? क्या

[श्री चिरजीव झा]

यह बात सच है कि गत जून में जो बाढ़ बिहार के इलाकों में आई 35 दिनों से वह क्षेत्र बाढ़ से बुरी तरह आक्रान्त है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह तटबध के भीतर जो लोग है उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए जो पूर्व और पश्चिम तटबन्ध के बीच की दूरी आज दस मील से लेकर 4 मील तक है उसे सरकार कम करने के लिए कर के दो मील से ढाई मील करेगी ? क्या वर्तमान कोसी नदी की धारा जो ऊंची हो गयी है उसकी ड्रेजिंग करा कर उसे गहरा कराएगी और प्रति वर्ष उसकी ड्रेजिंग करायी जाएगी ? क्या सरकार पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का निर्माण कराएगी ? क्या इस भाग के क्षतिग्रस्त लोगो की बाढ़ से हुई क्षति की पूर्ति करायी जाएगी ? क्या तटबंध के मध्य के छात्रो को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाएगी ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या बाढ़ के समय मे बचाव के लिए हर गांव मे ऊंचे ऊंचे टीले बनाने की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी । जब तक के उन लोगों के लिए कोई स्थाई व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक के लिये बड़ी बड़ी नावें बना कर उन लोगा को दी जायेंगी बाढ़ के खतरे के समय जिस पर लोग जान बचा सकें । क्या वहां के जो बेरोजगार लोग है उन लोगों को रोजी दी जाएगी ? क्या वहां के जो नौकरी चाहने वाले लोग है उनको विशेष सुविधा सरकार देगी ? क्या तटबन्ध से बाहर के लोगों की तरह मध्य भाग के लोगों को भी कृषि ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण देने की सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी ? मैं इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर चाहता हूं ।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे (सलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से आप को नामों की सूची दी है और जो अशोभनीय व्यवस्था यहां हो रही है उस में न बोलना ही मैं अपना धर्म समझता हूं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि तिलैया में दामोदर नदी से डी वी सी के आस पास जो गांव डूबे हैं उनके लिए सरकार से कुछ नहीं किया है । उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को ही करना है क्योंकि डी वी सी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्दर है ।

दूसरी बात--चारे की व्यवस्था क्या हो रही है आदमियों के लिए तो बहुत कुछ हो रहा है, लेकिन जानवरो के लिए जो हजारों लाखों की सख्या मे मर रहे है चारे की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछलीशहर) : मान्यवर, हमारा जौनपुर शहर इस बार तो बाढ़ मे बचा है लेकिन अक्सर बाढ़ वहा आती है इसलिये कि वह नीची जमीन पर बसा हुआ है । चारो तरफ से सडको पर गोमती का पानी छा जाता है । इसके लिये लिखा गया है कि ऊचे पर पुल बनायें जाएं, जो अगल बगल वाले सई और गोमती के पुल हैं उनको ऊचा किया जाय । उसके लिए जिला अधिकारी ने भी लिखा है और वहा की सरकार ने भी लिखा है । इस सबन्ध मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है क्या उस पर मन्त्री महोदय प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे ?

18.41 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to the hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions and participation in the debate. As many as 50 Members have spoken and it is almost a record, in point of numbers and in ration. There are so many questions which hon. Members have asked. As it will not be possible for me to give an answer to all those points in the short time at my disposal, I shall send the answers in writing to the hon. Members. I will now deal with a few important points.

Many hon. Members have said that we have not done anything in respect of flood control in spite of the fact that we have passed through 25 years since Independence. It is entirely incorrect. Anything that has been done by

way of national programme for flood control has been done after we achieved Independence; actually we started in 1954.

We have so many beautiful rivers in this country that it is not possible to control all of them. It is impossible. Some hon. Members have said that man has been able to go to the moon—that was with reference to the United States—but we here have not been able to control our rivers. It is easier to go to the moon than to control floods. Even in the United States—they have gone so many times to the moon—they have got only three major rivers in their country. They have spent several thousand crores of rupees but in spite of that, damages due to floods occur every year and they have got a big problem of flood control, and they spend nearly Rs. 50 crores a year. Therefore, the question of control of these rivers is a problem ; it is a very intricate problem, a complex one, on which man has no control so as to completely control those various factors connected with them.

In our country, since Independence, we have been able to achieve very creditably by spending Rs. 225 crores. We have been able to save about 25 per cent of our land from being devastated, that is, the area that is prone to floods is about 60 million acres in this country. Out of the 60 million acres, we have been able to protect 15 million acres ; that is, about 25 per cent we have done. And this is a very creditable achievement. For the next 10 years we have set up a programme to have another 25 per cent. So, by 1981, we hope that about 50 per cent of the land that is subjected to floods, it will be possible for us to save it from the damages due to floods.

Ultimately, whatever we do, still there will be something left. We may not be able to give complete flood protection. The maximum that we will be able to do is about 80 per cent. 20 per cent damage will always occur, especially with the size of the country like ours which has got also a very large number of rivers. Therefore, we have to understand that flood control is not a sector where we can effectively achieve completely 100 per cent. It is impossible. But whatever is possible is being done.

Some hon. Members have the feeling that we have not done anthing in this country. Some of them have said Budapest, a beautiful town, has been protected from floods, and asked what we have done. Our beautiful city of Delhi has also been protected. You would not see any flood in Delhi after we have built the Najafgarh works.

One hon. Member has said that the Yangtze has been controlled by China. We have done much more than China has done. I have been to China ; I know all their work. We have done much more. In the Yangtze they have not done much. There is something appreciable which they have done on the Yellow river. But whatever they have done is much less than what we have done in this country. I submit that in spite of the complex difficulties, what we have done in this country by way of controlling a large number of rivers is still a very creditable work especially after we got Independence.

Of course, many Members are impatient. I can quite appreciate it ; because of the large amount of suffering and the damage that has been occurring year after year, hon. Members are impatient. But we have also limitations imposed on us by Nature. For example, this year the whole trouble has been due to the Ganga. The Brahmaputra is lying low ; it has one tributary, Subansiri, which caused a breach at one place. It looked as though it wanted to show a sample of the trouble for Assam. But after that there has been no trouble for Assam this year.

The main trouble this year is from the Gauga. The Ganga has shown a paculiar characteristic this year. In the last half a century so much of water has not followed through the Ganga. The Ganga has reached a much higher level in previous years, for instance in 1923, than it has reached to day ; but the volume of water that passed through the Ganga has never been so much. For instance in Patna there is the Gandhi Ghat. If the water flowing through it is 12 lakhs cusecs, it is just below the danger level. When it goes above that, there is danger and damages are caused. The amount of water above the danger level has been only 3 million acre feet previously in any year, but this year it is 16 million acre feet. We never experienced so much volume of water before. Some hon. members have observed correctly that the Ganga has been going on in a sustained manner for the last 20 to 25 days. That

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

is why the whole trouble has arisen this year. I have seen the river, it is a mass of water, it has been running completely full for the last 20 days. Tributaries like the Gandak, the Sone and the Poon Poon are not able to empty themselves, drain themselves into the Ganga because the level is higher. Even today it is quite high in the Ganga, much above the danger level, 1½ feet above the danger level. To day 16 lakhs cubic feet per second of water is flowing. Anything more than 12 lakhs cusecs will cause damage all along the Ganga. How many dams can be built ? It is impossible to control all this amount of water. This kind of problem is bound to be there, there is bound to be some trouble or other, but we can take a large number of steps by which we will be able to eliminate the damages to the largest extent.

For example, Bihar is the worst sufferer this year. Many crores of people are suffering. I think Mr. Mishra said that the Prime Minister had not given anything to Bihar from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. It is incorrect She has given the largest amount this year to Bihar, namely Rs. 1 lakh. Similarly for West Bengal and for U. P. she has given about Rs. 75,000, for Assam Rs. 50,000 and so on. Out of the estimated loss of Rs. 225 crores so far this year, nearly Rs. 180 crores has occurred in Bihar. All this is due to the Ganga flowing in a massive way, in a sustained manner, for a large number of days. Therefore, we would like to protect the people from this kind of damage. That is the main question.

At a place between Piprasi and Madhubhani in the Gandak river, the embankment has given way and it has caused inundation both in Bihar and U. P. These embankments can be set right. As I stated in my earlier statement on floods the main trouble was due to breaches. At Barauni the Roopnagar embakment gave way, and that is giving a lot of trouble. Fortunately we have got the railway embankment and the road embankment which are protecting the Barauni Oil Refinery. If we can prevent these breaches, we would be able to save a lot of suffering.

In Katihar also there was a breach in the Shankar Embankment because of which water entered Katihar town.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I want to know whether the Mokameh has also contributed to the Ganga floods.

DR. K. L. RAO : From Buxar to Koilwar a large area has been inundated and the town of Arrah is under water. Similarly, water has entered Patna, Khageria and Monghyr.

We can take steps to prevent these inundations. By constructing various engineering works, it will be possible for us to some extent to save ourselves from the Ganga floods. It is true that Bihar has suffered very badly this year I am sorry it has happened. I only hope that the level of Ganga will come down and the sufferings will cease after some time. But we should do some of these works which are inevitable in Bihar.

Some members were asking about the assistance given by the Centre to Bihar. The Government of India has given Rs 2 crores immediately for giving relief. As soon as this money is spent or even as they go on spending, they will get more money to carry out whatever relief measures are necessary.

The next State that has suffered is UP. So far as Chitauni is concerned, the river there is in a very inconvenient corner ; it is not able to get out and it is attacking the banks constructed there. This year the railway embankment has breached, with the result that a large number of people have been affected. Fortunately, the breach occurred in day time and there was no loss of life, but a large number of people had to be evacuated. This is one of the very difficult areas. We have so far spent many crores of rupees in tackling this, but it is a very complex problem. The river has got into a very inconvenient position there and we should do something very drastic for it. Therefore, we are setting up a committee to go into it thoroughly and suggest suitable measures.

So far as Ghagra is concerned, it is a very mighty river. But the river Rapti, for its size, has been causing a lot of trouble. One way to control it is by the construction of a dam at Jalkumdi. which is unfortunately located in Nepal. Therefore, we could not construct a dam or reservoir there. I have requested the Chief Minister of UP to set up a committee to look into it. It is a nuisance river ; it has no

depth; it is shallow, but every year water is flowing out and it creates a lot a trouble. So, I have requested the UP Chief Minister to set up a committee to go into this and suggest what can be done in Indian territory to control it. As I said, Jalkundi is 50 miles inside Nepalese territory and it is not easy to get the permission of Nepal because the dam will submerge some areas of Nepalese territory. Therefore, we have to find out other measures to prevent the ravages caused by Rapti.

So far as Ghagra is concerned, as I said, it is a very mighty river and nothing can be done about it. Nepal is proposing to construct some dam for power generation. If that is done, then it is possible to control floods to some extent. But in India it is not possible to control it because when it enters the plains, it is so big that it carries much more water than the Ganga. So, it is not possible to control it by our own efforts here. Of course, we can take some protective measures so far as inundation and erosion are concerned.

Coming to West Bengal, year after year, we have got this problem of inundation of extensive areas in Hooghly and Howrah districts by the Damodar river. When the DVC project was planned, it was conceived to let down 250,000 cusecs at Durgapur.

Therefore, the lower portions from Durgapur Barrage to the confluence of Rupnarayan should be saved. Unfortunately, nothing has been done in that direction. The embankments should be constructed. That has not been done. It will cost Rs. 13 crores. Flood control is a State problem; not of the Centre. The State has to provide the money for it. We are asking the States to make provision for it and see to it that the work is done in the next three years. If that is done there would be no problem of floods in Howrah and Hooghly districts.

The question of Suvarnarekha river was raised. It passes through Bolasore in Orissa and Midnapore in West Bengal. It is a very big river and it is causing a lot of damage. But the main difficulty about Suvarnarekha is that if you construct the embankments it would be breached. As it is a very big river there would be a large number of breaches. Also submersion of villages between embankments would give the same trouble as Kosi. Therefore, it is very necessary to construct some dams higher up in Bengal. Very recently I had discussion with the Chief Engineer about this. They are trying to construct a dam. If that comes true, then the construction of the dams plus embankments would save Suvarnarekha. All these works have to be done by the States. It is no use saying that nothing has been done. Every year floods do come. But if the floods do not come then famine will come. As one hon. Member has said, it is much better to have floods than famine.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about Ganga-Cauvery?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am very glad that hon. Members are taking a lot of interest in this subject of control of our rivers.

A large number of hon. Members asked about the linking of Ganga and Cauveri. I think an hon. Member from Tamilnadu also raised it. It is quite a good project but it involves a large amount of money and also a large amount of engineering work has to be gone through. It has to be gone into carefully. We are taking the necessary steps but it will take some time.

So far as sea erosion in Kerala is concerned, it is an yearly feature, because the South West Monsoon first attacks Kerala and, therefore, all its ferocity is felt by Kerala. It is true that in Kerala we are losing valuable land. It was pointed out that we are also losing valuable monozite which is required for atomic energy. It is all true. But it is a very simple work. It is for the hon. Member to persuade the State Government to undertake this work, which costs only Rs. 4 crores; or the hon. Member can persuade the Finance people at the Centre and see that assistance is given to Kerala.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The State cannot do it.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am afraid my time is over. Finally, I thank the hon. Members for their participation and I will go through all the suggestions made by them.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगा नगर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो इर्रिगेशन मिनिस्टर हैं वह बहुत अच्छे इंजीनियर हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बोल चुके हैं, आप बैठिये ।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : हमारे यहां जो राजस्थान में राजस्थान कैनाल है, गग कैनाल है वहा पर टेल तक पानी नहीं पहुंचता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

19.00 hrs.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : मेरे जिले में जो कैनाल गुजरती है उसकी टेल पर पानी नहीं पहुंचता है ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can understand the feeling and anxiety with which the hon. Members have participated in the discussion today. They have very vividly described the sufferings which the people have been subjected to both on account of floods and drought in our country this year. I share their concern. The weather in this year has been very erratic throughout the country. Some parts of our country have been affected by drought while in other parts of the country we have been having severe floods. Even a State like Assam which generally has floods at this time of the year is suffering from drought and the people have been subjected to innumerable sufferings in that part. Similarly, so far as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore are concerned they have also been subjected to drought. There have been severe floods in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and in some Parts of Rajashan.

The hon. Members in this connection have raised two very pertinent questions. The first question is what the Government has done to alleviate the difficulties from the long-term point of view and what is the immediate action taken in order to remove the distress and provide relief to the people.

Sir, I would not deal with the floods as my hon. friend and colleague has dealt with that subject and that is a subject which requires time to be considered and to be discussed at length, but I would only like to point out that so far as drought is concerned we have for the first time taken steps which will if not remove the drought will at least remove the rigours of drought after these steps have been implemented. We have implemented the programmes which have been taken under the Four Five Year Plans—Rs. 100 crores programme for drought affected areas.

So far as the short-term relief is concerned the hon. Members would realise that the primary responsibility of providing relief is of the State Government but I am very glad to inform the House that the State Governments have been discharging their responsibility very well. They have sanctioned all the relief necessary in order to help the people in their State and only recently some of them have approached the Central Government for necessary assistance from our side. I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Minister of Agriculture from Maharashtra, with the Chief Minister of Assam, and the Prime Minister has received representation from Andhra Pradesh and I think some representation has also been received from Mysore. All I need tell the hon. Members is whatever assistance is called for and whatever can be given under the rules will be given to these States. Also, we have either sent the study teams in order to assess the real relief necessary in these areas or we shall be sending them to other States also.

The other question which has been raised is about the doubt whether we will have some difficulties so far as the food situation is concerned. I take this opportunity of informing the House that our latest estimates indicate that the total production in the year 1970-71 is 107.81 million tonnes. Formerly we were under the impression that we were likely to get 106 million tonnes but now the estimates indicate that the production is likely to be 107.81 million tonnes. It is nearly 8.5 per cent more than the previous year's production because in the previous year it was 99.5 million tonnes. We hope that in spite of the erratic weather this year, food production will not go down and we shall be able to maintain this percentage of increase in the coming year also.

So far as the shortage of food in some States is concerned, I can inform the House that we have sufficient stocks of food and wherever food is required, we shall see that it is sent to

those places as early as possible according to the requirement of those States. On that account also hon. Members need not have any fear.

There are some other matters which had been raised by hon. Members. One of the important ones was about the difficulty of seeds so far as flood-affected areas are concerned. I have already had discussions with regard to the supply of seeds to these areas, both to the flood-affected and the drought-affected areas, and we are taking some steps. On the 19th of this month the Food Ministers of the States will be here and I shall take the opportunity of discussing this matter further with them and see to what extent we can meet the requirement of every State and every place so far as seeds are concerned. So, on that account also hon. Members need not have any fear.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Rabi seed has been destroyed in UP by rains.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : About that also we have taken note and we shall see that Rabi seed to UP is provided in time for the next season.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Fodder ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : There has been demand so far as fodder is concerned and we shall see that fodder can be moved to these flood and drought affected areas in States. We shall also take steps in that behalf.

These were the only matters which were referred to in the course of the debate so far as my Ministry is concerned. I can assure hon. Members that we are fully conscious and aware of the erratic weather in all parts of the country and whatever steps are necessary will be taken in order to help the State Governments to discharge their responsibility in a proper manner.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Supply of rigs ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे क्षेत्र में लोगों का बाढ़ मे अनाज बह गया है, और फमल नष्ट हो गई है लेकिन न प्रान्तीय सरकार मे और न केन्द्रीय सरकार से उनको अभी तक कोई सहायता दी गयी है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the question of rigs is concerned, there had been demands from many States for the supply of rigs. We are trying to get rigs from such States where the weather has been very good and try to supply to those States as early as possible.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : The Andhra Pradesh Government has written recently expressing grave concern of the State over the serious famine there and has requested the Central Government to intervene immediately. What is the Central Government going to do? There is no mention about the famine in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has pressed its helplessness. The State Government has thrown its hands up.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I think, the hon. Member was not attentive when I mentioned that we have also received representations from the Andhra Pradesh Government. We are taking necessary action in the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Whose responsibility it is to provide money for relief operations ? We have not heard from any of the two Ministers as to whether any special amount is going to be provided for relief operations.

MR. SPEAKER : He mentioned it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I have already pointed out, the primary responsibility of providing relief is of the State Governments concerned. According to the Finance Commission Award, there are certain amounts which a State has to incur before approaching the Central Government for the purpose of necessary assistance. After these amounts are exhausted, they make a representation to us and we send our study team for the purpose of assessing what actually is the expenditure and what percentage of that expenditure will be given by the Central Government. But we need not wait for that decision. When a

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

representation is received by us and, if there is any trouble any where and they ask for finance assistance, we give assistance by way of loans which are later on adjusted according to the pattern of assistance which the State Government can get according to the rules.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No more debate.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ग्वालियर डिविजन के अन्दर तीन सौ गाव पानी मे डूबे हैं। न राज्य और न ही केन्द्र की सरकार वहा राहत कार्य कर रही है और कोई पैसा नही दे रही है। मध्य प्रदेश ने कुछ नही मागा है तो आप कुछ भी नही देंगे ? उनका अनाज बह गया है, मकान गिर गए है, फसल समाप्त हो गई है। वहा की सरकार मागेगी नही तो आप भी क्या कुछ नही देंगे ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED . Whatever is permissible according to rules will be given to every State. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not going to allow it.

SHRI F. A AHMED : We are taking up the matter with the Finance Ministry for the purpose of providing them *ad hoc* relief by way of loan.

19.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : REPORTED TRIAL OF SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN BY THE MILITARY REGIME OF PAKISTAN

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, in the morning, I requested, through you, the Prime Minister to say something about Shri Mujibur Rehman and his safety. I know that a resolution cannot be moved at the fag end of the day. But since the Prime Minister is here, and she has also issued a statement appealing to all the countries to come to the rescue and see that the execution of Shri Mujibur Rahman is halted, I would request her, through you, Sir, to say some good word so that the world may know that this Parliament is equally concerned with it and that the execution with the help of the American imperialists by Yahya regime is stopped. With the death of Shri Mujibur Rahman, it might be the death of the parliamentary democracy and secularism in Bangla Desh. I would request the Prime Minister to say something about that.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can fully appreciate the deep concern, anxiety and, indeed, agony of the mind of the hon. Members with regard to the news which has been coming across from West Pakistan.

I can only say that the Government shares this agony and anxiety. I do not agree with the last sentence of the hon. Member that the freedom movement in Bangla Desh will die. Because we all know that martyrdom gives immortality. We all know, that far from weakening a movement, it strengthens it. Everywhere in the world, freedom struggles have gone from strength to strength, the more the authority has tried to suppress them.

Sir, we have tried to get some news. This is from the United Press International—the hon. Members can take it or leave it.

> "But the Pakistani officials to-day refused to say whether the trial of the Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rehman started on schedule yesterday."

There has been no other news. No mention on any of the Pakistan Radio broadcasts.

Just now we have been discussing the natural calamities of drought and floods which cause hardship and suffering to our people

year after year. But, here there is a calamity of great magnitude, not caused by nature but by man and one which is quite unnecessary. As I have said an previous occasions, we are concerned not only because of the ideals of freedom and human dignity and human suffering but also because this tragedy has a direct effect and impact on our own country.

I can understand the desire of the Members for greater effort on our part. Many Members have sent telegrams to various organizations and Parliaments abroad. The Government of India also has approached the Secretary-General of the U. N., U Thant. I myself have written on more than one occasion the Heads of States and Prime Ministers to try their best to save the life of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman. I know that there is a feeling in Parliament that Parliament itself should move a resolution. I have no objection to such a resolution, but I feel that it would not serve much purpose except to reiterate our own strong feelings. We know that the sort of military regime which exists in Pakistan is not going to pay any heed to our resolution or even to the opinion of other peoples of the world. Perhaps it could be pressurised by certain Governments and we are doing our best that such pressure should be exercised.

We have also to take into account the fact that anything we do could harm the cause. We know that there is an effort on the part of the military regime to propagate the view that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's actions are activated by India and that India is encouraging him. All kinds of other allegations which have no foundation whatsoever are being made. In fact....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is all lies.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : They are lies, but we should not do anything which could encourage this propaganda and might go against him.

One more point I should like to make to the hon. Members. Sometimes in our speeches, we tend to talk about West Pakistan. At all times we should make a distinction between the people of West Pakistan with whom we have no quarrel whatsoever.... *(Interruptions)* and the military regime which is responsible for the atrocities in Bangla Desh and which is suppressing the legitimate political rights of the people even in the different provinces of West Pakistan. Now we come to the end of the session. As we do so, we reiterate our strong feelings about Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and all that is happening to the long-suffering people of the Bangla Desh. They are a gifted people who have perhaps given more revolutionaries in this sub-continent than any other part of the region. To-day they are undergoing great hardship.

As I said earlier, Sheikh Mujib is not just on individual. We should be concerned about the liberty and the rights even of an individual and a revolutionary. But, to-day, he has become the embodiment.... *(Interruptions)* of the aspirations and urges of the people of Bangla Desh and of the suffering and spirit of sacrifice which they are enduring with such courage and fortitude.

This is a good note on which to end the session. It is a very sad note but such are the circumstances of the situation....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA (Begusarai) : What are the reactions of other countries to your approach to the trial of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Several have written to us that they are taking up this matter or that they have taken up the matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : U Thant has no initiative in this matter so far ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member must have seen the statement issued by U Thant. It appeared in the morning papers. I don't know whether it is the full statement or not. But, that it will give the Hon'ble Members some idea of the difficulties of the situation. We are aware of the weaknesses of the U. N. which have been obvious in other situations also.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : In-built weaknesses.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Another question is what will help Sheikh Mujibur

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

Rehman at this particular moment. I am glad that the House has shown such unity and solidarity in this matter, because, this is a source of strength to us in this situation. We are interested not merely because of our opinion about Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, but, because we think that the action proposed by the military regime of West Pakistan will have an impact, not only on Bangla Desh and on our country, but we feel, that will have a much wider impact all over the world. Nor will it help even those countries who think they are helping the military Government of West Pakistan. Even that end will not be served.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned *sine die*. Wish you very comfortable and happy vacation ; we will meet again sometime in November.

19.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

Tej Kumar Press, Lucknow 14.10.1971—1010